

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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THE CABINET THAT SAVES THE OPERATOR FROM THE EVILS OF X-RAYS: THE KING LOOKING AT A PATIENT UNDER THE X-RAYS AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

The King showed particular interest in the precautions taken to render the administration of the X-rays safe both for the operator and for the patient. As the world has learned, through the publicity given to the sad cases of the late Mr. Cox and other pioneers of the treatment, the use of the X-rays may be attended with the gravest danger. This danger, it is hoped, has now been altogether eliminated. At the London, for instance, the patient who is to be set under the rays is placed in a special cabinet, lined with lead and iron, and fitted with windows of lead glass, which is as impervious to the rays as is lead itself. The rays are controlled from the outside of the cabinet. It will be recalled that Queen Alexandra showed her sympathy this week with Dr. F. S. Pepperdene, one of the X-ray martyrs, by sending him a letter and a cheque for £50, and by sending another letter and a similar sum to Mrs. Cox, widow of the late Mr. Cox. With the King are Mr. Blackall and Dr. S. Queiroz.—[DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL.]



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## FORTY YEARS AFTER.

THE Entente Cordiale was born of a King's smile:  
will France find forgetfulness—after forty years—in  
a cup of champagne? The statue of Strasburg, on the  
Place de la Concorde, still wears its wreaths of immor-  
telles, its tricolour tied with crape. But is there nothing  
changed since the Provinces passed to the Teuton as the  
spoils of war? The new policy has begun—the policy of  
*détente*—it is plain enough to see. Baron von Schön, the  
new Ambassador to Paris, if not a Francophile, is accus-  
tomed to put water into the wine of German methods.  
His hand was gloved in the incident of Casablanca; the  
French recognised the new method in an instant. As to  
the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Herr von Kiderlen-  
Waechter, his policy is declared by the *Berliner*  
*Tageblatt* to be the maintenance of the Triple Alliance  
and the "Bonne Entente" with France. Evidently,  
an era of conciliation is at hand. Champagne, I say,  
has something to do with the turn of events. French  
wines are heavily penalised in the latest German  
tariff. The increase came as a thief in the night.  
In consideration for lowered duties the French fixed a  
reasonable tax on certain German goods, notably the  
Nuremberg toys; but, alleging a falling revenue, the  
Germans reinstalled the old schedules. "A breach of  
faith!" cried the wine-growers of the smiling French  
plains. "A turn of the political screw!" thought  
others, who see in the act a deep design, deeper than  
the pockets of toy-makers or growers of the grape.

Obviously, there are few fresh fields for France to  
conquer in England. We are not going to consume  
two Normandy eggs in place of one, even to flatter  
the French; nor are our womenkind likely to increase  
their bonnet-bills to pay the rents of the Rue de la Paix.  
The point is: Franco-British trade can hardly reach  
another notch, whereas, beyond the Rhine, there is a  
virgin land where they consume French Cognac "made  
in Germany," and manufacture a vast quantity of  
bric-à-brac, which, though innocent of French taste,  
bears (in fraud) a ticket from Paris. "If," say these  
consummate traders, the French, "we can get within  
the tariff-wall, there is room and to spare in the  
Fatherland for our products of Lyons and Rouen." But  
to build up a trade of the sort a contract is required.  
Is the moment ripe for an instrument of Franco-  
German commerce?

None can gainsay the fact that the present atmo-  
sphere is in favour of a business Entente. Though  
the Kaiser drinks, in public, the wine of his country,  
at Potsdam, it is declared, the Imperial cellars show  
a goodly store of "fizz" from France. The trade  
grows as German thirst increases with prosperity. Hence  
it would surprise the business community but little if  
Gretchen and Marianne were to come to an understanding.

Understandings are in the air. Since Count von  
Schön and Prince Radolin assisted in the solution  
of Casablanca, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter showed  
courtesy and dispatch in the arrangement of a con-  
vention between the two countries over Moroccan mines  
and concessions. Then there is a telegraphic treaty that  
has its bearing, no doubt—another stone in the causeway  
of "Entente." From these minor matters to a major,  
fixing the basis of international commerce, is no great step.

Financial opinion favours it, and financial opinion  
reflects itself in Parisian newspapers. Much good  
French money goes by way of Belgium and Switzerland  
to Berlin. Naturally, those who hold German securities  
are in no mind for war. Nor is it certain that the War  
Lord, himself, wishes to indulge in martial exercises. To  
this section which, from interest, looks to a closer un-  
derstanding with Germany, should be added that ultra-  
Radical and Socialist party in the Republic, which is  
*pacifiste* at any price. No Government, upon a broad  
and democratic base, can look with equanimity upon the  
prospect of war. Universal suffrage and universal con-  
scription form something of a *mésalliance*.

With a "Bonne Entente" (such as now admittedly  
exists) transformed into an "Entente Cordiale," would  
disappear the threat of war. These various influences  
which are in the air, the impulse of the trader and  
financier, and the cry of the reformer at home, may be  
solidified into a real work of peace, an effective bury-  
ing of the hatchet which has hung over France for  
forty years.

It is only necessary to go back seven years to realise  
the full potency of German threats. Prince Henckel von  
Donnersmarck came to Paris with the revolver of a  
European war in his pocket. M. Delcassé said it was  
not loaded; M. Rouvier was certain that it was. Any-  
way, it was disconcerting to have the glistening barrel  
pointing at one's head. When the emissary of the  
Wilhelmstrasse cried, "Stand and deliver!" the cus-  
todian of the national honour handed over the property  
with a faint show of protest. "It is no good fighting—  
we have no navy," declared the man in charge; "nor  
are our defences on the east in shape to resist  
attack." So Germany scored her first triumph in face  
of the Entente.

Meanwhile, there is this question of the cordial  
understanding. Is the Armageddon at hand—the great  
and final conflict between the naval monsters of England  
and Germany? Many Frenchmen believe it, preach  
it in their political schools and proclaim it in their  
journals. To be linked with England means the danger  
of a war—means the danger of a new confiscation. Is  
the English Navy, itself, of a force to meet and destroy  
the growing strength of Germania? Questions of the  
sort trouble the sleep of French politicians. The  
Briand Cabinet, certainly, shows soundness in its  
friendship with Great Britain, but forces may arise  
greater than Cabinets and compelling to a union with  
the old-time foe. Nor does the Kaiser spare pains  
to show courtesy to the random and representative  
tourist. Even the most stalwart supporter of "La  
Revanche" must feel himself disarmed before the  
Imperial graciousness. And thus it comes about that  
a new combination of power is in progress. It may  
be that on the new "diagonal" are to be found Berlin  
and Paris. Events seem to be shaping towards a con-  
centration of Central Europe.

CHARLES DAWBARN.

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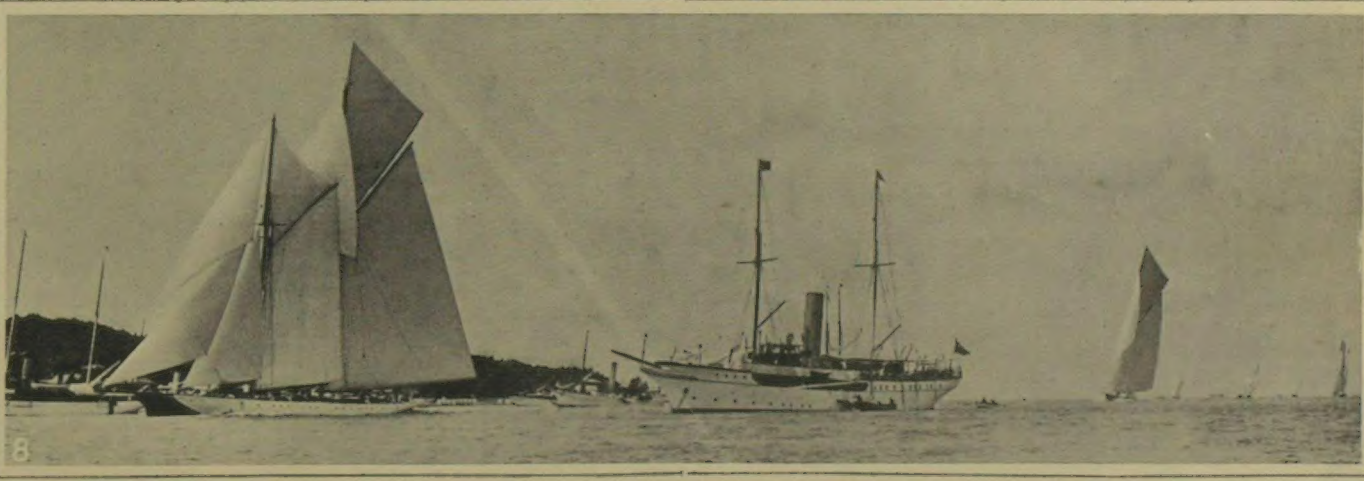
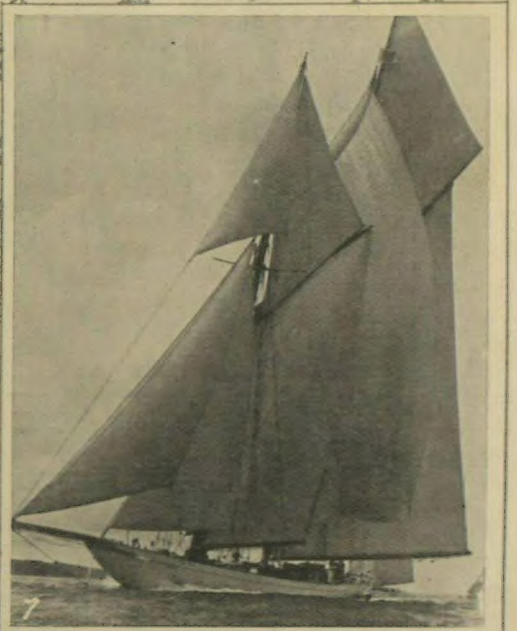
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# THE CRACK RACERS OF THE WORLD GATHERED TOGETHER: YACHTS AT COWES.



- |   |                    |   |  |
|---|--------------------|---|--|
| 1. THE START OF THE FIFTEEN-METRE CLASS.    | 3. THE "WESTWARD." | 5. SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CUTTER "SHAMROCK." | 7. THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S SCHOONER "METEOR." |
| 2. MR. A. S. COCHRAN'S SCHOONER "WESTWARD." | 4. THE "WESTWARD." | 6. M. M. VERSTRAETE'S SCHOONER "SUSANNE." | 8. THE "WESTWARD" LEADING THE "SHAMROCK."  |

The Cowes Week started as usual with the annual regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club, and there was thus inaugurated what a number of judges were heard to say on the first day was likely to prove one of the most interesting weeks of racing within recent memory. There can be little doubt that attention was chiefly drawn to the "Westward," the much-discussed American schooner owned by Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, the well-known American, and specially built by Herrshof for racing in European waters, which is regarded as the perfection of construction. She crossed the Atlantic in half a gale in wonderful fashion. She is captained by Barr, who has steered the defender of the America Cup to victory four times.





BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

A SOMEWHAT squalid police mystery, which is still pending, has been chiefly remarked as an illustration of the extraordinary strides of science in wireless telegraphy. Certainly it is not unnatural that most modern people should desire to discuss electricity rather than crime. It is instinctive to dwell on those airy matters of science in which we have progressed so much rather than on those solid matters of morals in which it is highly doubtful if we have progressed at all. It is pleasanter to reflect on the mind of man bridging the starry abysses and dissecting the atoms of the ultimate, rather than to remember that the heart of man is still mysterious and barbaric, deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. And the wonders of wireless telegraphy are indeed most fascinating and inspiring to anyone who takes the right view of physical science—which is to regard it as a fairy tale, always beautiful, and sometimes true, but never, in the supreme sense, important. There is something high and lurid in the thought of those human whispers meeting like secret winds in the monstrous solitudes of the sea. There is something elfin and poetic in the idea of human words, shot into the distance like arrows, and hanging poised and waiting like birds. Few of the fairy tales of science, indeed, have provided anything so vast and so fantastic as this covering of the sea with a net-work of unseen legends; building invisible post-offices and unsubstantial pillar-boxes in the void.

But there is one aspect of this almost eerie exactitude of science that claims more consideration. It cannot be disputed that our age has been and is still marked by an advance in this ruthless and rigid accuracy, this sharp and polished dexterity of the sciences and the machines. Whether a man detests the tendency, as Ruskin did, or accepts it, as Whitman did, or simply thinks it slight and secondary, and of little direct effect on happiness (as most ordinary people think, including the present writer), there can be no rational dispute about the existence of the practical science, about its strength, or about its precision. This being so, a grave difficulty follows. We are now confronted with the colossal and really terrifying responsibility of doing things that we can really do. As long as people only dreamed of flying or tried to bridge the sea, they were as innocent as any other fancies of the intellect; but dreams that come true are very dreadful things. The dreamer always feels, with subconscious horror, that he has had something to do with it. And when we embark on anything, the real risk is not defeat: the real risk is victory. To a deep and delicate conscience, it is comparatively little to feel responsible for a thing's failure. The really terrible thing is to feel responsible for its success.

Here is a hard case with our legal and ethical methods. Savage tools and methods may be both clumsy and cruel, but they are all the less cruel for being clumsy. The barbarian may have no notions beyond those of fire and sword; but his sword will be of wood or flint, and if he gets fire (as I was told in youth) by rubbing two sticks together, he must rub a long time. Mud walls do not a prison make, nor bamboo bars a cage; and even the minds most innocent and quiet among the Hottentot criminal class must often have

conceived simple modes of escape from such detention. From time to time in my youth members of my present trade—simple, unaffected journalists—used to turn up with the information that they had just been tortured by savages. I salute them with all reverence: to be tortured, even by savages, must be distinctly unpleasant. But I would much rather be tortured by savages than tortured by civilised men. The thumbscrew and the boot, in rude hands, would alarm me less than a much simpler apparatus (say a stair-rod, seven hair-pins, and a pot of glue) in the hands of one whose eyes shone with the light of science. I should always have a notion that the savages would make a mess of the boot and thumbscrew business somehow. I should always vaguely expect that the thumbscrew would not fit, being made for a chimpanzee sort of thumb; I

But in a cruder society, this perfection of machinery is inconceivable. Savagery has many vices and some virtues; but it has, above all, the great virtue of inefficiency. No constitution can be quite so mad in practice as it is on paper, and no father of his people is quite so tyrannical as he would like to be. We cannot condemn the kings and jailers of certain rough systems for the very reason that those systems are so rough; so rough as to be scarcely systems at all. The jailer escapes—because the prisoner escapes. Therefore in any wild and insecure society, we can contemplate without intolerable horror a possibility that should always be present to us. I mean the possibility that we may be making all the bad men jailers and all the good men convicts. I mean, in short, the idea that our moral system may be so highly disputable that it

may actually segregate the worst types in society and the best types in revolt against society. This is always a dreadful possibility; but so long as the jailer and the prisoner struggle almost on equal terms, we may be well content that their moral systems should be dubiously balanced also. But if we make the prisoner really a prisoner; if we put him quite helplessly in the hands of his jailers for ever; if we band all nations against him; if we shut all ports before his passage; if steel traps stand open for him everywhere and secret voices betray him in the wilderness of the sea—then surely it is certain that we ought to have a proportionally fixed and infallible moral certainty that we are doing the right thing with him. Instead of losing its dogmas, the modern world is bound to bind its dogmas tighter. It must be more certain that it is right, not less certain. Its dogmas must be as definite as the verdict and as hard as the handcuffs, as logical as an extradition treaty and as universal as wireless telegraphy.

Now here is the whole trouble. Unluckily, it is not true, it is quite the reverse of the truth, that as our science grows more accurate our morality grows more defined. It is not true (as it ought to be) that as our method grows more unfailing our creed grows more infallible. It is, in fact, exactly the other way. Actually, it is just now, when the police are most perfect as an organisation, that people feel them most imperfect as an idea. Precisely now, when the prisoner cannot possibly get out of prison, we are most deeply doubting whether he ought ever to have been in prison. Now that nothing can keep his head out of the noose, we are most profoundly sceptical about whether anything should put his head in it. In the days when men really believed in the rope, the rope often broke. Now that numbers of people are intrinsically sceptical about it, it is twisted out of cords of iron. Thus a deep chasm has been cleft between public and private life, which may yet be found to constitute a real lesion and malady in our commonwealth. Wonderful wireless telegraphy may some day whisper in mid-ocean the name of a murderer at the very moment when no large-hearted private citizen would whisper it to his next-door neighbour.

There are two escapes from this dilemma. One is to re-establish a barbaric chaos, with broken prisons and derided laws. The other is to re-establish a clear morality. I rather fancy the latter course will be found the better in the long run.



THE MOST POPULAR BOYS IN GERMANY: THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S THREE SONS AT THE SEASIDE.

As we note under the portrait showing the two elder sons of the German Crown Prince (reproduced elsewhere in this number), the future Emperor and his brothers may well take rank as the most popular boys in Germany.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PHOTOCHÉMIE.

should always fancy they would get the boot on the wrong leg. But science has always shown a capacity, and even an alacrity, in the creation of cruel and destructive things. It stands to reason that a person who knows enough about the body to help it, knows enough about it to hurt it; and it would be a delicate question to decide whether science has turned out more pills or more cannon-balls. The rationalists of the Renaissance were almost as rapid in inventing poisons as the rationalists of the nineteenth century were in inventing medicines; and some say that the effect of both is much the same. An excellent example of a scientist is the respectable Doctor Guillotin. He happened to live at a time when it was highly necessary to kill people quickly, and therefore he invented a machine for killing people quickly. But if he had lived in some other age—say, under Nero or in the morbid period just after the Reformation—he would probably have invented a machine for killing people slowly. And he would probably have invented a good machine. And he would probably be much admired by many modern people who worship the means of civilisation instead of the end. There are many ladies and gentlemen I know who would seriously approve of the rack if it were kept quite clean and worked by electricity.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



*Photo. Illus. Bureau.*

KEEPING THE SAILOR-KING IN TOUCH WITH THE SHORE: LAYING A CABLE BETWEEN THE LAND AND HIS MAJESTY'S YACHT, AT TOR BAY.

The King entered Tor Bay on Tuesday, the 26th of last month, and there received the first salute from the Navy since his accession. Care was taken to enable his Majesty to be in touch not only with the great fleet, but with his many interests on land. For this purpose, a cable was laid between the shore and his Majesty's yacht. Thousands of spectators gathered together to witness the coming of the Sovereign and of his Consort.



*Photo. Photochemie.*

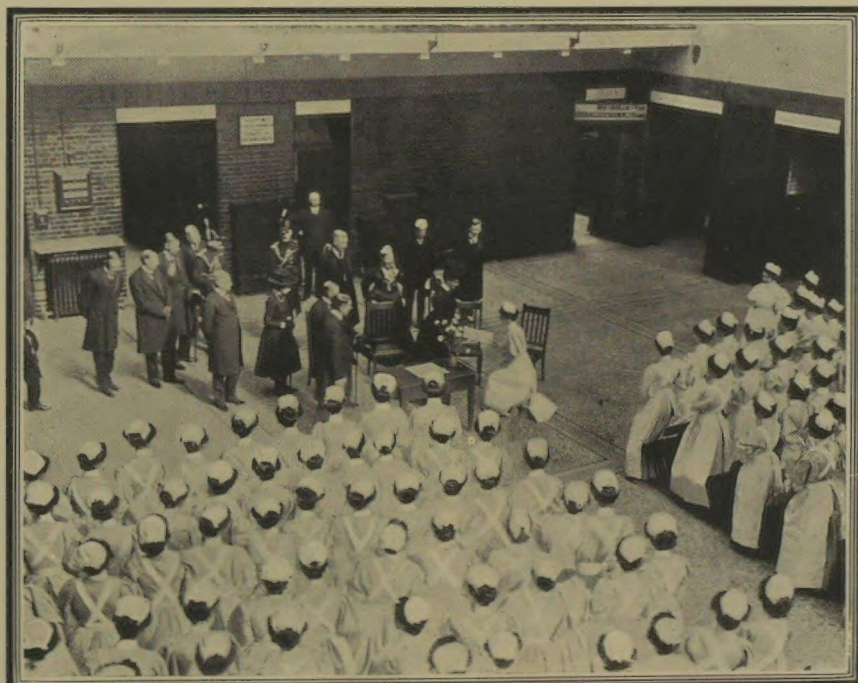
A FUTURE EMPEROR AND A YOUNGER BROTHER AT PLAY: THE PRINCES WILHELM FRIEDRICH AND LUDWIG FERDINAND OF PRUSSIA AT THE SEASIDE.

The German people take the greatest possible interest in the children of the Crown Prince, and it has been said with a good deal of truth that the youngsters are the most popular boys in Germany. The Crown Prince, it may, perhaps, be noted, has three sons—Prince Wilhelm Friedrich, born in July 1906; Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, born in November of the following year; and Prince Hubertus, born in September of last year. The Crown Prince was married to Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in June 1905.



*Photo. General News.*

THE SIMPLICITY OF MAJESTY: THE KING AND QUEEN MAKING THEIR UNOSTENTATIOUS PROGRESS TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL—THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AT ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS. By the Sovereign's special wish, his drive to the London Hospital, in company with the Queen, was not of a ceremonial nature: it was arranged, indeed, that it should be regarded as private. In support of the idea, the procession consisted of but two carriages, although there was a travelling escort of Household Cavalry. Ceremony, of course, was not altogether absent, despite the desire for simplicity, for, it being the King's first visit to the City as King, the Pearl Sword was surrendered to his Majesty by the Lord Mayor at the boundary of London.



*Photo. Sport and General.*

QUEENLY INTEREST IN THOSE WHO SERVE THE SICK: QUEEN MARY PRESENTING CERTIFICATES AND PRIZES TO THREE PROBATIONERS OF THE LONDON.

Queen Mary showed her active interest in the nurses of the London in several ways, but never more emphatically than when she presented certificates and prizes to three probationers. She performed the simple ceremony in answer to a request of Mr. Holland, who stated that not only had the three ladies been most successful in the examination, but that, what was even more important, they possessed in high degree the qualities likely to make them excellent nurses, beloved of their patients.



*Photo. G.P.U.*

SISTERS OF THE SUFFERING: NURSES OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL GATHERED TOGETHER TO HONOUR THE KING AND QUEEN, AND TO BE HONOURED BY THEM.

When the King and Queen arrived at the London, fifty or sixty of the nurses stood awaiting them near the statue of Queen Alexandra, the President of the Institution. Later, the nurses as a body were again much in evidence when, in company with the probationers, they had place in the out-patients' hall, at the rear of which also were the housemaids, the laundry-workers, and the scrubbers. It was in this hall that the Queen presented the certificates and money-prizes to the three probationers.





Photo. Record Press.  
THE LATE MR. LINLEY SAMBOURNE,  
Sir John Tenniel's successor as Chief Cartoonist  
of "Punch."

had, however, already been a co-cartoonist with Tenniel for some time before, and had been a contributor to *Punch* ever since, in 1867, his first small drawing was accepted by Mark Lemon. In his earlier years Linley Sambourne did a good deal of book-illustration, including drawings for "Sandford and Merton" and Kingsley's "Water Babies," and he also produced numerous designs for diplomas, certificates, and magazine covers. Among his notable work of this character may be mentioned the world-famous cover of *The Sketch*. Mr. Sambourne was born in London in 1845.

**Personal Notes.** Linley Sambourne's reign as chief cartoonist on *Punch* almost corresponded with that of King Edward on the throne, for it was in January 1901 that Mr. Sambourne was appointed to succeed Sir John Tenniel. He

Captain Kendall has demonstrated once more the readiness of the British sailor to cope with any emergency that may arise. The captain of an ocean steamer does not, as a rule, expect to have to play the detective and the newspaper correspondent all in one, but Captain Kendall, in his handling of the Crippen affair, has shown conspicuous ability in both capacities. He is in the service of the Canadian Pacific Line, and was formerly in that of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. Before being appointed to the *Montrose*, he commanded the *Monmouth*, the *Milwaukee*, and the *Empress of India*. When captain of the *Monmouth*, he distinguished himself by towing into harbour an Admiralty vessel, the *Argo*, which had broken down.

By the death of Mr. Thomas Sutton Timmis, of Liverpool, that city and other neighbouring places have lost a most generous benefactor. Mr. Timmis, who was just eighty, was one of the heads of the firm of W. Gossage and Sons, of Liverpool and Widnes, the well-known soap and chemical manufacturers. Among his larger public benefactions may be mentioned £10,000 for cancer research at Liverpool University, £7,000 for a quantitative laboratory there, £10,000 for the building of St. Mary's Church, Widnes; £2,500 towards a park and promenade at Widnes, and the same amount for scholarships at the elementary schools of that town. Mr. Timmis was also a liberal subscriber to the Liverpool Royal Infirmary, of which he was a life trustee.

At the Alexandra Park Races last week, Lord Decies, who was only forty-five, seemed suddenly to be overcome by the heat, and died the same evening in the Cottage Hospital at Hornsey, to which he had been removed. He was educated at Eton and at Christ



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

CAPTAIN KENDALL,

Commander of the "Montrose," who discovered "Dr." Crippen and Miss Le Neve on Board his Ship.

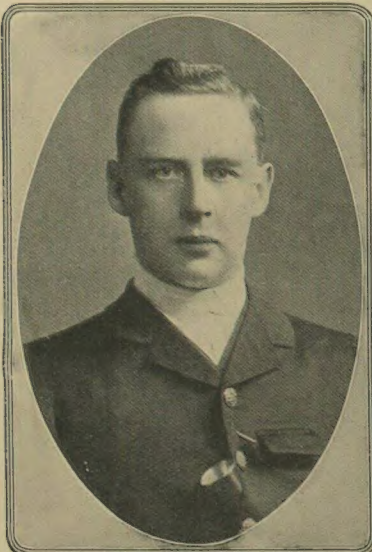


Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE LORD DECIES,  
Who Died Suddenly Last Week.

who was only forty-five, seemed suddenly to be overcome by the heat, and died the same evening in the Cottage Hospital at Hornsey, to which he had been removed. He was educated at Eton and at Christ

THE LATE MR. T. SUTTON  
TIMMIS,  
A well-known Benefactor of Liverpool and Widnes.  
Photo. Lafayette.

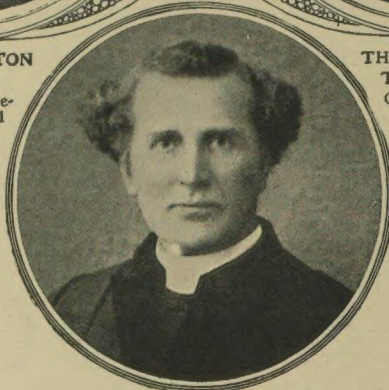


Photo. Elite.

THE LATE REV. J. J. H. SEPTIMUS  
PENNINGTON,  
Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand.

### PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Church, Oxford, and succeeded his father in the title, as fourth Baron, in 1893. Lord Decies was a keen sportsman. Among the horses he had in training this year was Origo, son of Sir Hugo (winner of

THE LATE SIR H. DOUGHTY  
TICHBORNE, Bt.,  
On whose behalf the famous Tichborne Case was fought.  
Photo. Topical.

had taken a deep and practical interest in the affairs of the district. In the interests of the poorer inhabitants, for instance, he opposed the extension of the Law Courts now taking place over the spot known as "Strand Park." Mr. Pennington also keenly interested himself in the historical and literary associations of St. Clement Danes. He put up stained-glass windows to Dr. Johnson and other celebrities, and carefully preserved "the Doctor's pew." His latest interest of this kind was Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's new statue of Dr. Johnson outside the east end of the church, which, but for King Edward's death, would have been unveiled by Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Canon Benham was proud of the fact that he was one of those "Whose life in low estate began, and on a simple village green"—his father having been the village postmaster of West Meon, in Hampshire. The Canon, who was widely known under his pseudonym of "Peter Lombard" to readers of the *Church Times*, to which he contributed a weekly article, was also the author of a large number of books, ecclesiastical and otherwise. One of his chief works was the *Life of Archbishop Tait*, in which he collaborated with Dr. Randall Davidson, now Archbishop of Canterbury. It was Archbishop Tait who, as Bishop of London, ordained him and presented him to various livings, the last being that which he held at the time of his death—namely, the Rectory of St. Edmund, Lombard Street.

Every recognition and encouragement is due to the native Indian Princes who are active in their loyalty to the British Crown and in the suppression of sedition. The Maharajah of Nashipur, whose portrait we give, was the first to respond to the special invitation recently made by the Government of India to the Princes and notables of Bengal to assist openly in dealing with sedition in that province. He has made a powerful appeal to those of his subjects who are affected, which, owing to his great influence, is likely to produce good results.

Although it was on his behalf that the famous Tichborne Case was fought against the Claimant, Arthur Orton, the late Sir Henry Doughty-Tichborne was hardly of an age to appreciate its significance. He was born in 1866, a posthumous son of the eleventh Baronet, and it was in 1871 that the case began. Under its various aspects, it lasted for three years, until, in 1874, Arthur Orton was found guilty of forgery and perjury and sentenced

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo. supplied by D. C. Boulger.

THE MAHARAJAH OF NASHIPUR.

The First of the Native Princes of Bengal to Respond to the Government's Appeal regarding the Suppression of Sedition.

the Derby in 1892). Lord Decies married in 1901 Maria Gertrude, daughter of Sir John Pollard Willoughby. There were no children, and the title passes to his brother.

It is with a sense of neighbourly regret that we record the death of the well-known Rector of St. Clement Danes, Strand, the Rev. J. J. H. Septimus Pennington, who died suddenly last week in the parish which he had served so well for over twenty years. It was in 1889 that he was appointed to the living by the late Lord Exeter, after having held previous benefices at Dover, West Langdon, Willesborough, and Tunstall, in Kent, and ever since he



Photo. Russell, Southsea.

MR. GEORGE ARCHER-SHEE,

The Cadet who was Dismissed from Osborne and has now been Declared Innocent by the Admiralty. (Photographed when a Cadet.)

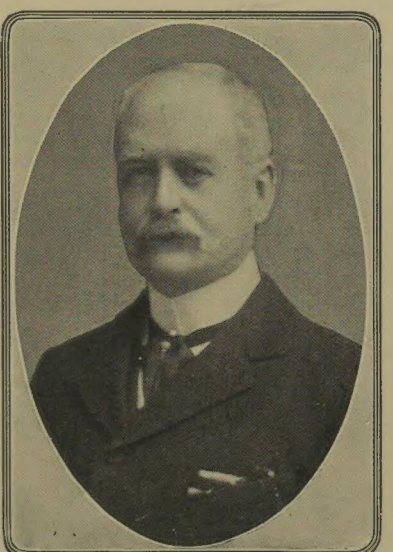


Photo. Russell.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY EWART,  
Equerry to the Crown, who is Retiring.



## CHAMPIONS OF THE CHAMPIONS: FAMOUS KENT CRICKETERS.

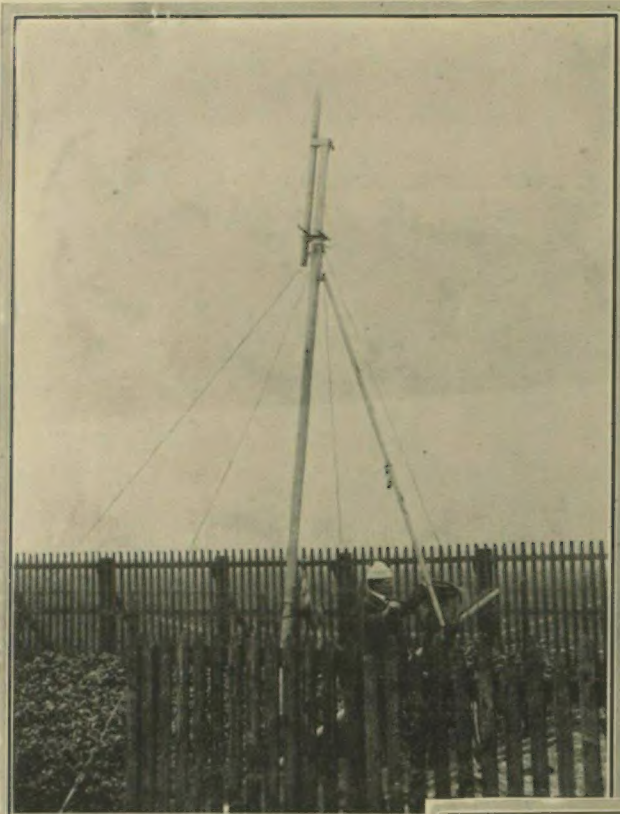
DRAWN BY FRANK REYNOLDS.



### PLAYERS FOR THE PROBABLE WINNERS OF THE COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP—SKETCHES BY FRANK REYNOLDS.

It would seem more than probable that Kent, which has been busy at Canterbury this week, will rank at the end of the season as the champion county. For those who do not know, it may be well to say that the first-class counties are Derbyshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Middlesex, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Surrey, Sussex, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Yorkshire. Kent, it may be noted, won the county championship last year and in 1906.





A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE DISASTER: THE FLAG-STAFF BROKEN UNDER THE IMPACT OF ONE OF THE WINGS OF MME. FRANCK'S BIPLANE.

to fourteen years' penal servitude. Sir Henry Doughty-Tichborne married Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Petre, of Whitley Abbey, Warwickshire. He is succeeded by his son Joseph, born in 1890, who is a Lieutenant in the 8th Hussars.

No greater trial could befall a boy than a mistaken accusation such as that which was brought against George Archer-Shee, the young naval cadet, when, two years ago, he was dismissed from the Royal Naval College at Osborne on a charge of having stolen a postal order for five shillings. Now that, after the action in the Court of King's Bench, the Admiralty, through the mouth of the Solicitor-General, has declared the boy's innocence, everyone will rejoice that he has come through the ordeal and that his honour has been thus vindicated, and will, at the same time, sympathise heartily with him for the bitter experience through which he has passed. George Archer-Shee, who was born in 1895, went to a preparatory school when he was ten, and afterwards to the great Roman Catholic school at Stonyhurst, which received him back when he left Osborne, and whose masters, to their great credit, have supported him all through.

Major-General Sir Henry Peter Ewart, who has been Crown Equerry since 1894, and is now retiring, was born in 1838, son of the late Rev. P. Ewart, of Kirklington, in Yorkshire. He joined the 2nd Life Guards in 1858, and commanded the regiment twenty years later. In 1882 he commanded the Household Cavalry in Egypt, and the Cavalry Brigade in the

Sudan Campaign of 1885, afterwards receiving the K.C.B. In 1888 he married Lady Evelyn Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, daughter of the first Earl of Ancaster. From 1884 to 1894 he was Equerry to Queen Victoria.

#### The Romford Garden Suburb.

Mr. John Burns had a task after his own heart when, last week, he laid the foundation-stone of the first house on the new garden suburb at Romford, the latest addition to the growing list of similar communities, as at Hampstead, Ealing, Tottenham, and Tooting. In the centre of the Romford Garden Suburb stands the historic old house of Gidea Hall, near the site of the ancient Roman town of Duroilitum. The present building is Georgian. Its predecessor was built by a Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Edward IV.; Lady Jane Grey once studied there, and Queen Elizabeth visited it. In the course of his speech, the President of the Local Government Board said that one of the features of modern town-planning was to graft on the roof-tree of royalty happy homes in a democratic community. He drew a comparison between London and Berlin, to the advantage of London, in the matter of house-room and healthy conditions. He was soundly British, he declared, in all his housing views. He was for the homestead against the tenement, the house versus the flat, the home against the barrack; and he was for the cottage and death to the institution. He liked the



BEFORE THE FALL THAT ENDED SO TRAGICALLY: MME. FRANCK GIVING AN EXHIBITION OF FLYING OVER BOLDON RACECOURSE ON BANK HOLIDAY.

another. There was an interchange of compliments at the end of the debates of the Commons on the Accession Declaration Bill, all parties—according to the Earl of Crewe's report—falling into each other's aims. The Bill enjoyed a very favourable reception in the House of Lords at the beginning of this week, nobody supporting Lord Kinnaird's motion for its postponement. Not only had the new amended formula by which the Sovereign simply declares himself a "faithful Protestant" conciliated the Nonconformists, but it was cordially commended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and it met the Scottish views of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, while the Duke of Norfolk and other Roman Catholics expressed gratitude for the abandonment of the old declaration. The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the Bill as thoroughly as if he shared the Government responsibility, and it was read the second time without a division. On the same evening the Peers amicably declined to insist on an amendment on the Census Bill to which the Commons objected. Thus the two Houses have adjourned in a friendly spirit till Nov. 15, but the prospect remains uncertain. Mr. Asquith's statement on the Conference scarcely drew the veil at all, and merely showed that the eight statesmen taking part in it had not so far found agreement impossible. The Order-book of the House of Commons still contains the Finance Bill of the year and the "Parliament Bill" embodying the Veto resolutions; while the Earl of Rosebery's proposals for the reform of the House of Lords are kept on its own programme.



Photos. Illustrations Bureau.

AFTER THE DISASTER: THE WRECK OF MME. FRANCK'S AEROPLANE, SHOWING THE BROKEN HOARDING.

#### THE ACCIDENT TO A FAMOUS AIRWOMAN WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF A BOY: MME. FRANCK FLYING AT BOLDON RACECOURSE, AND HER WRECKED MACHINE.

Mme. Franck, flying on Boldon Race Course, near Sunderland, met with a very serious accident on Bank Holiday, a disaster that resulted in a broken leg and other wounds to herself, and death to a boy of fifteen, who was crushed under the motor of the falling aeroplane. While Mme. Franck's biplane was passing a tall flagstaff, the right wing of the aeroplane struck the staff. The machine turned over, fell on to the hoardings of the field, and then into some gardens. No blame is attached to the aviator.

detached house, the separate garden, the private home with the collective playground.

#### Parliament.

The truce has prevailed till the close of the summer sittings of Parliament, and members have separated in temporary peace with one

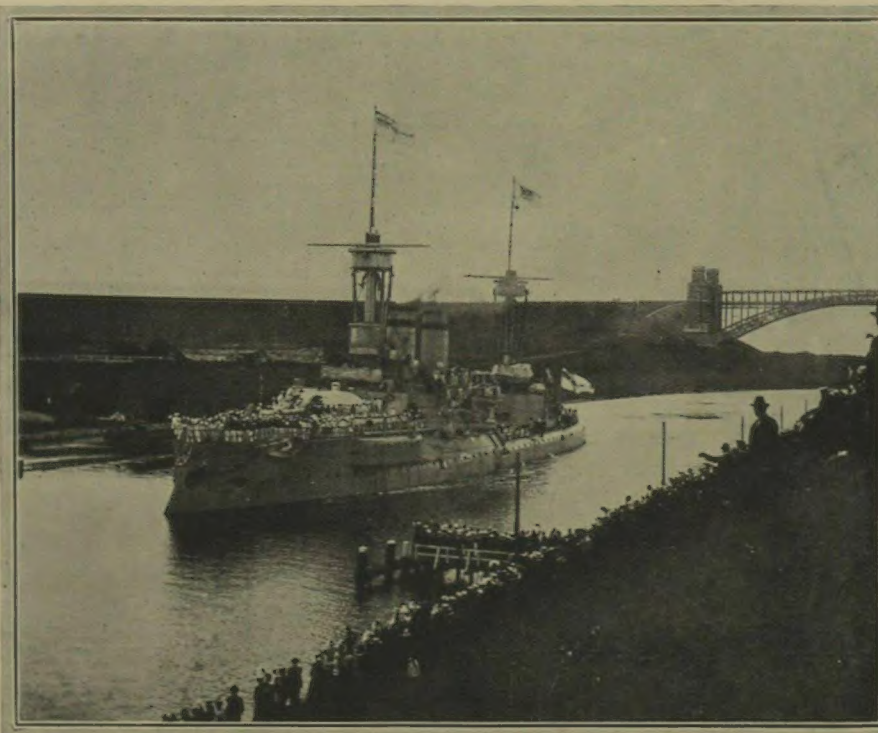
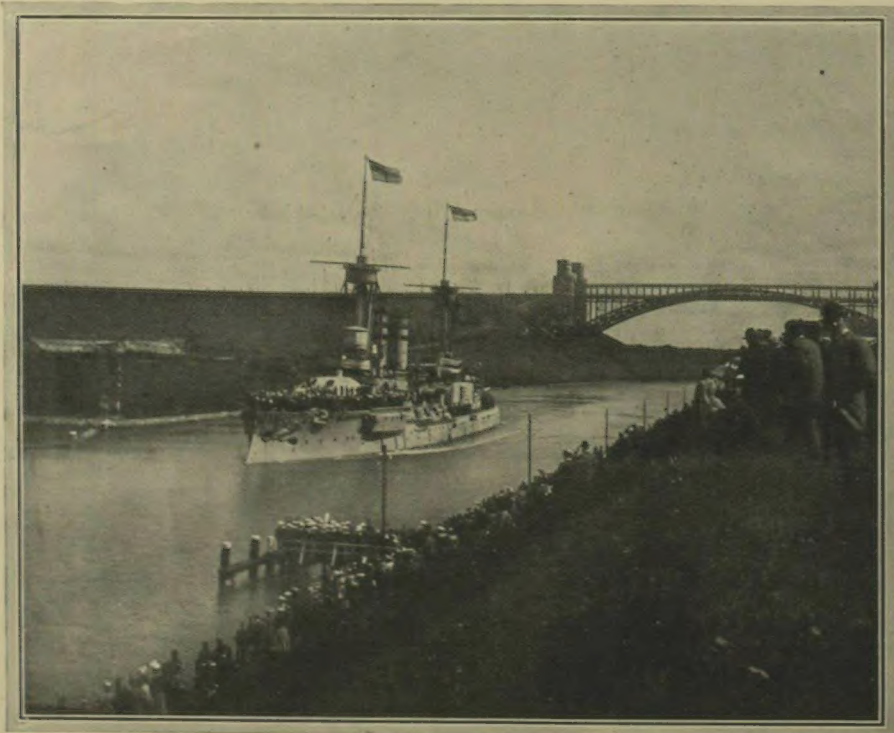


Photo. Bremer.

#### WAR-VESSELS FOR YOUNG TURKEY. A PART OF THE PRICE OF WHICH ABDUL HAMID IS LIKELY TO PAY: THE GERMAN BATTLE-SHIPS "WÖRTH" (LEFT) AND "BRANDENBURG," WHICH THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT HAVE JUST PURCHASED.

The "Wörth" and "Brandenburg," German battle-ships and sisters, have been purchased by the Turkish Government for a sum said to be one million pounds. These two vessels were dispatched to Chinese waters during the Boxer affair. It has been said of them that they will no doubt serve the purpose of Turkey, but that, among other things, they are too slow for "the special tasks of the German Navy." It would appear that the ex-Sultan of Turkey will pay at least some of the purchase-money (no doubt very much against his will, since these ships will strengthen the Navy of Young Turkey) for it is said that certain moneys that are in the Deutscher Bank to the credit of Abdul Hamid will form part of the payment for the vessels in question, the remainder coming from the Turkish Government.



## A COLT AUTOMATIC GUN ON PNEUMATIC TYRES.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.

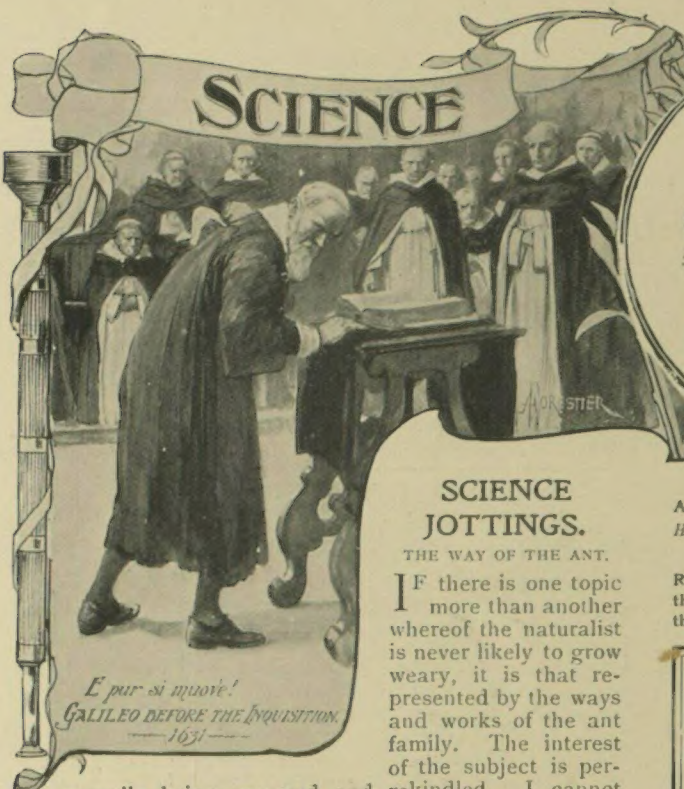


### A VALUABLE ADDITION TO A CYCLIST CORPS: THE MACHINE-GUN OF THE 25TH (COUNTY OF LONDON) CYCLIST BATTALION.

The gun used is the Colt Automatic, which has been employed for some few years past in this regiment on account of its lightness—there being no water-jacket. A carriage supported on pneumatic-tired wheels was designed to carry it, and this is hooked on to the back of a cycle, two other cycles being attached in front of that by bamboo poles, so that the three cycles are tandem—the whole apparatus weighing about two hundredweight. The gun can be taken up any reasonable hill at a good speed. In descending, it is controlled by Bowden axle-brakes, actuated by a lever worked (on the trail of the gun) by the rear man of the team. Most of the hills on this route are ridable for ordinary cyclists or for guns. The usual formation for cyclists marching is "files," each file close behind the next; but in descending a hill a cyclist column has to allow itself considerable latitude as to distances, to avoid accident, closing up again on the level. We are indebted to Mr. E. A. Mason for the photographs given in the border. The left-hand one shows a "team" for the gun, while in that on the right hand the men are seen wearing the new equipment, which takes off all in one piece.



## SCIENCE



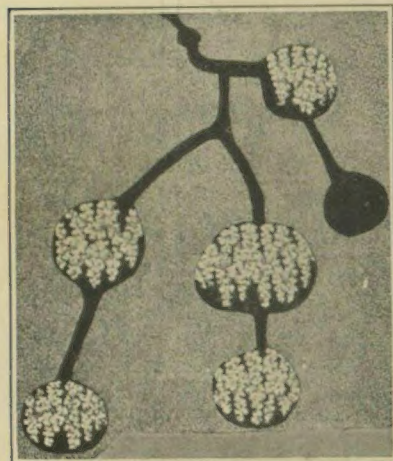
*E pur si muove!*  
GALILEO BEFORE THE INQUISITION.  
1632

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE WAY OF THE ANT.

IF there is one topic more than another whereof the naturalist is never likely to grow weary, it is that represented by the ways and works of the ant family. The interest of the subject is perpetually being renewed and I cannot imagine anything more startling than would occur to a reader who, familiar only with what was known about ants, say, a quarter of a century ago, took up a modern work on ant-ways. He would see that our knowledge of the tribe has not only tremendously increased in extent, but in variety as well. We have only begun to appreciate ant-life at its true worth within the time-limits I have mentioned, and quite a wealth of detail, revealing very marvellous instincts and

modes of life, is now to be garnered from the pages of any good zoological manual. But some books over-top others in respect of the fullness of the knowledge they convey. As regards ant-life, the writings of Lord Avebury and Dr. McCook stand out in prominence, but I bid fair to say Dr. W. M. Wheeler's book on "Ants" (Columbia University Press, New York, and the Macmillan Company) will more than satisfy the most eager and ardent student of this insect family



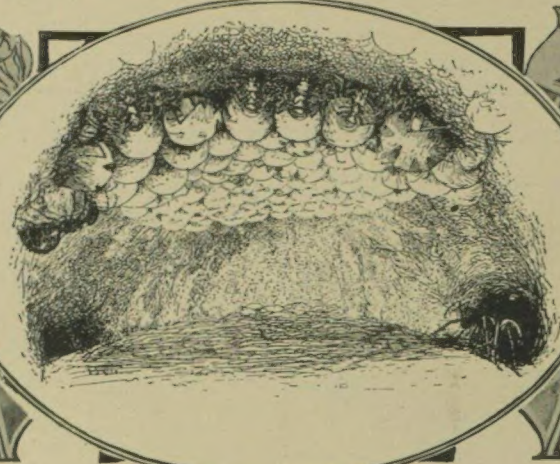
QUEENS' GARDENS: A DIAGRAM OF A NEST OF *TRACHYMYRMEX SEPTENTRIONALIS*, WITH FIVE FUNGUS-GARDENS.

Near the surface is the small original chamber of the queen. The large black chamber is one newly excavated, in which the garden has not yet been started.

who is "wanting to know." Dr. Wheeler has long been a patient observer of the ways of ants, and his studies as Professor of Economic Entomology at Harvard have naturally fitted him in no ordinary fashion for writing a very complete history of their "Structure, Development, and Behaviour," as his title-page has it. The book itself is a very handsome volume, illustrated to the full by photographs and sketches. With this book at hand we are guided not into one, but into a mass, of studies in the life of the insects, such as causes us to admire the patience, perseverance, and skill which the learned



A PLANT THAT IS AN ANTS' NEST: A *MYRMECODIA PENTASPERMA* OF BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, WITH PSEUDO-BULB OPENED TO SHOW ANTS INHABITING THE CAVITIES.



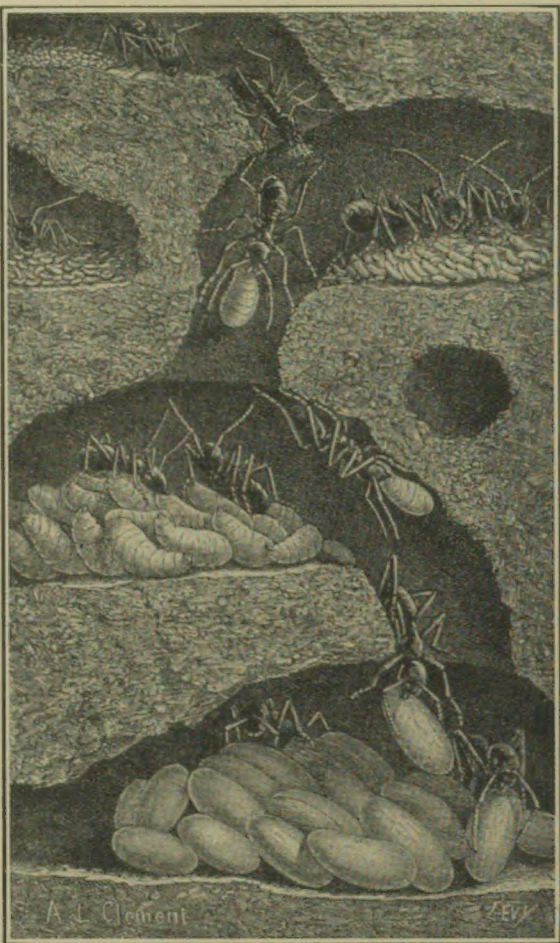
A LIVING STORE-HOUSE: REPLETES OF *MYRMECOCYSTUS HORTI-DEORUM* HANGING FROM THE ROOF OF A HONEY-CHAMBER.

Repletes are ants which fill themselves with a store of honey. "From the ceilings of the chambers the repletes hang, side by side, by means of their claws. . . . Large nests may contain . . . three hundred repletes."

## A PAGE FOR THE SLUGGARD: THE WAYS OF THE ANT CONSIDERED.

Illustrations (except where otherwise acknowledged) reproduced from Dr. William Morton Wheeler's book, "Ants: their Structure, Development, and Behaviour," by courtesy of the publishers, the Columbia University Press.

author has exercised in the work of producing this splendid monograph. Well may Dr. Wheeler quote William Gould, from his "Account of English Ants, 1747," that "The Subject indeed is small, but not inglorious. The Ant, as the Prince of Wisdom, is



LIKE "A SCHOOL DIVIDED INTO FIVE OR SIX CLASSES": THE INTERIOR OF AN ANTS' NEST.

"Evidence of the exquisite perfection of these (tactile and olfactory) senses is seen in the segregation of the brood according to age and condition. The eggs, larvæ and pupæ of different sizes are placed in separate piles in the same or different chambers, reminding one, as Lubbock aptly says, 'of a school divided into five or six classes.'"

pleased to inform us, is exceeding wise. In this Light it may, without Vanity, boast of its being related to you, and therefore, by right of Kindred, merits your Protection." I wonder what Gould's expressions would have been had he been privileged to read in 1910 the revelations of ant-life which Professor Wheeler has given to the world?

We have a complete biography here of ant-existence. There are chapters on ant-predominance, on their structure, external and internal, on their development, on the variations in form we may find among one and the same species, on their evolution, on their distribution, on their nests, and on the various special habits and instincts of the large array of species which exists. There is a literal overflowing of scientific riches in this book, but, unlike many other tomes, the interest it presents never flags. Each page tells "ever a more wondrous tale." The resemblance between human and ant societies is a topic struck at the outset. The dominance of the ants is owing to their terrestrial habits. Espinas notes this fact. The materials for living, for building, and all other purposes of existence lie at hand. Herein differ the bee and wasp from the ant, for the former insects have to go afield for food and for other things. Then, again, few animals prey on ants. Their enemies are not numerous. That naturalists should have contrasted the ants with man in respect of the development of social habits was inevitable. Types and stages of development of these instincts are recognisable. We get hunting, pastoral, agricultural, commercial, industrial, and intellectual



phases of life represented in ant-existence. Even slave-making and soldiering can be paralleled. Dr. Wheeler agrees with Lord Avebury in so far that there are three chief types in ant-life — hunting, pastoral, and agricultural—such as present a striking analogy to the features seen in human development. For ants have evolved and progressed, as man has advanced, and the law of evolution has operated powerfully in both.

*La plus noble conquête que l'homme ait jamais faite est celle des fourmis.*  
BUFFON • 1707—1788 •

Ant-colonies are female societies, a fact which may not be without interest in present-day political phases. The males share in the work of development, but do nothing in the way of building, tending the young, or guarding the home. Among the female ants, however, great differences may exist, and their labours and their structure also are specialised for the different duties devolving on them. In this respect of exhibiting a kind of predestined office for each set of individuals, Dr. Wheeler says ants may be described as living in a species of "Anarchistic Socialism," without "guide, overseer, or ruler," as Solomon has it. So that the idea of an ant-colony really corresponds with that of an expanded family. The members co-operate to enlarge the family further, and "to found other families of the same kind."

About five thousand species of ants have been described, and the list, of course, cannot be regarded as by any means exhausted. Many variations exist in the size and form of the insects. One has only to glance at Dr. Wheeler's drawing of the heads of ants to notice how varied in respect of their head-pieces these insects appear. Or again, take his plate of a certain species (*Cryptocerus varians*), and note the differences between the soldier-ant, the worker, the female, and the male. More about this book in another article.

ANDREW WILSON.



ANT-GARDENS OF THE AMAZON: AN ANTS' NEST LIKE A SPONGE.

A is a large spherical ant-garden covered with seedling plants. B is a small garden on *Cordia*. These sponge-like ant-nests are found built in trees in the forests of the Amazon. The ants are said to plant the seedlings themselves.



A LIVING DWELLING FOR ANTS: A CURIOUS PLANT FOUND ON THE TOP OF MOUNT KOBERAI, NEW GUINEA, THE INTERIOR OF WHICH IS FULL OF ANT-CELLS.



## UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS: No. XIV.—THE WIZARD OF THE AIR.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



GUGLIELMO MARCONI, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE MARCONI SYSTEM OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, WHICH HAS ENABLED SHIPS IN MID-OCEAN TO COMMUNICATE WITH LAND.

The exciting chase of Dr. Crippen, wanted for the presumed murder of his wife, has more than anything else, with the exception of the famous case where the "Republic" sent the message of "C.Q.D.," brought home to the man in the street the modern marvel of wireless telegraphy. Chevalier Marconi's mother was an Irishwoman, and he was born in Bologna on April 25, 1874. He married the daughter of Lord Inchiquin, the Hon. Beatrice O'Brien, in 1905. His first experiments in wireless telegraphy were made at Bologna, where he studied at the University. In 1899 he established wireless communication across the Channel, between France and England, and his system is now used in the British and Italian navies, and at various stations on land, over distances up to 1000 miles. He was the first to receive, in 1901, wireless messages across the Atlantic—2100 miles—from Poldhu, in Cornwall, to St. John's, Newfoundland. The Marconi system is now in use on more than 120 ships of the Mercantile Marine. In 1907 he established a wireless service for public use across the Atlantic, between England and America.



## LITERATURE

The British Museum  
Ethnographical Collections.

Those who complain that the vast stores of knowledge-treasure found in our museums are as a rule locked up in reality from the general public by reason of there being little or no chance of practical education and study being fostered, will find nothing to criticise and very much to admire in the volume just issued by the Trustees of the British Museum.—("British Museum—Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections"). This handbook is magnificently illustrated, is sold at the modest price of two shillings, and in its way it presents a typical example of what a nation may do for itself in educative work. Dr. C. H. Read, the Keeper, has had the work prepared under his direction, and expert assistance and advice have, of course, been fully at his command throughout his editorship of the volume. There is no more entrancing subject

than the tracing of the history of different races of men, especially in the social phases of that study. In an excellent introduction, we are treated to a general review of the subject. Ethnography is defined as that branch of anthropology which deals with the manners and customs of different peoples, and traces their rise from savagery towards civilisation. Then we have a useful classification of the topics which ethnography includes. The Study of Man in relation to the material world, for example, leads to the consideration of his food, clothing, housing, utensils, defences, and all other phases which serve to protect him and to advance him as a sentient being. In the next place, man falls to be considered in relation to his fellows, and here questions of the family history and the tribal relations intervene, and present a wealth of detail for tracing the rise and progress of humanity, seen often even in its crudest and earliest attempts to better itself. The third division concerns the religious ideas and observances of man—his relation to

TO KEEP OFF UNWELCOME VISITORS  
FROM THE OTHER WORLD.

This is a trap for catching souls, from Pukapuka (Danger Island, South Pacific). "To primitive reasoning... the soul may adopt various forms, but though more subtle and ethereal than the body, it is always conceived as material, so material that it may be actually caught in a noose."

the supernatural; and the evolution of the higher religious types from the lower fetishism, devil-worship, and like ideas. This book might very well serve as a text-book for the student of anthropology. Its educative value is not limited to mere descriptions of the objects contained in the collection, for it supplements its information by copious references to the habits and customs of the peoples whose weapons, dress, dwellings, arms, implements, ceremonial vestments, etc., are described. We trust that what has been so ably accomplished for the ethnographical side of the British Museum will be represented in time for all the other departments. It would be well, indeed, if every museum in the land, great and small, issued an

AN ANDAMANESE WEARING A CHARM TO CURE  
TOOTHACHE.

In the Andamans, necklaces are made of the bones of dead relatives and worn by members of the family as mementos, and to cure pain or disease. A man affected by toothache, as a sovereign remedy, ties such a necklace round his face.



## A SUGGESTION FOR SCOTLAND YARD: THE CONGO DETECTIVE.

The little block and the carved wooden figure are used for divination in Bushongo, Congo Free State. In cases of theft the diviner moistens the block and rubs it up and down the back of the figure, repeating the names of the villagers. When he mentions that of the thief, the block sticks.

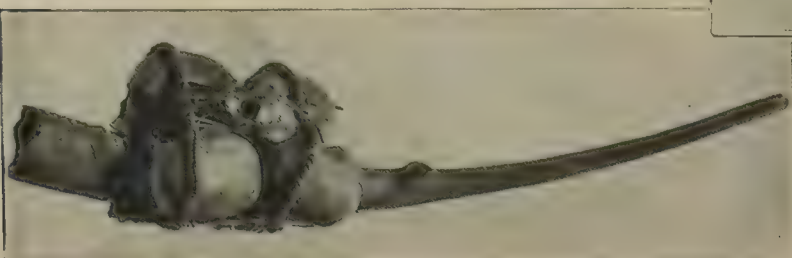
ABORIGINAL CURIOSITIES: INTERESTING  
OBJECTS AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.  
*Illustrations reproduced from the British Museum "Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections," by Courtesy of Dr. C. H. Read, Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography.*

## TO PROTECT THE LIVING: THE VICTIMS' DRINKING-POT.

From this pot victims for sacrifice were made to drink a magic draught in order to "kill" their souls. It came from the place of slaughter at Namugongo, Uganda. "In Uganda a magic drink was given to the victims before sacrifice, in order that their souls might perish before their bodies, and not be set free to take vengeance upon the living."

IMPROVING ON NATURE: AN APPARATUS  
FOR MOULDING BABIES' HEADS.

This board and bandage from Milanau, Borneo, were used for moulding the shape of an infant's head. This is one form, prevalent in the South Pacific, arising out of the practice of deforming parts of the body in accordance with certain ideals of beauty.



## A GRIM MEMENTO OF "DARKEST AFRICA."

This ivory fetish-horn, ornamented with human skulls, came from a juju-house in the Andoni country, South Nigeria. It was used, ceremonially, for religious rites in a district where tree and animal and snake worship flourish, and poison ordeal and other forms of divination are general, with cruel human sacrifices.

none the less would they aid in the diffusion of knowledge regarding objects which a museum concentrates. We congratulate Dr. Read on the successful completion of a most useful work.

The Empress  
Eugénie.

During the last thirty years a whole literature has grown up round the personality of the venerable lady who is known to all the world as the Empress Eugénie. But the writers who have dealt with her romantic life have expended all their efforts in making vivid to their readers her childhood, girlhood, and youth, and the brilliant part she played during the Second Empire. The later events of the Empress's life, the long forty years which have elapsed since she fled a fugitive from the Tuileries, are dealt with in briefest fashion. Mr. Edward Legge, in his book, "The Empress Eugénie, 1870-1910" (Harpers), provides most

valuable material for the future historian. Owing to his intimate friendship with the late Monsignor Goddard, the excellent Roman Catholic who supervised the education of the Prince Imperial, and who was on terms of close intimacy with both the Emperor and Empress, he has been given very special facilities for gathering materials for this most interesting book, of which one whole chapter actually consists of extracts from letters written by the Empress to various friends. Many readers will turn with a moved heart to the chapter entitled "Memories of the Prince Imperial," and in this connection special value naturally attaches to Mr. Legge's reports of conversations with Monsignor Goddard, and to the Prince Imperial's private letters, several of which are printed here for the first time. Almost too harrowing is the pathetic account of the terrible agony the bereaved mother went through when the awful news of her son's death was broken to her; and one passes on with a sense of relief to that portion of the book which tells of the peaceful later years of this sorely tried lady. Very charming is the account of the informal fête when, in honour of a visit paid to the Empress by King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugénie, the Empress gave a great dinner-party. It was the only entertainment of the kind her Imperial Majesty had given during her long exile. A word of praise must be said for the illustrations. Mr. Legge has been singularly fortunate in this connection, owing to the fact that a lady who has been for many years an intimate friend of the Empress placed at his disposal her collection of photographs of the Imperial family.

PRAYERS RECORDED BY NAILS AND KNIFE-BLADES: A FETISH FROM THE CONGO. The nails and knife-blades with which this fetish-figure is covered each represents a petition. It was brought from the Chiloango River, French Congo. The active side of religion consists mainly in the propitiation of evil spirits. Fetish-figures depend for their power on the "medicine" applied to them.

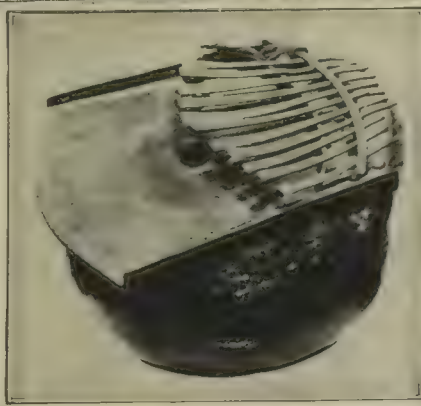


## A FAMILY HEIRLOOM FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS.

This wooden figure of a bonito-fish, containing a skull, came from Santa Anna, Solomon Islands. After burial of the dead, the body is disinterred and the skull removed for preservation by the relatives, cased in some fancy-shaped image, as here. The bones of the trunk and limbs are then either re-buried or sunk in the sea.



# BEYOND THE SCOPE OF HORATIO'S PHILOSOPHY: CURIOSITIES OF SAVAGE LIFE EXHIBITED AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



1. BETTER THAN AN "IN MEMORIAM" NOTICE IN THE "TIMES": THE SKULL OF A NEAR RELATIVE CARRIED AS A MEMENTO (FROM THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS).
2. AN UNWIFELY DECORATION: A SKULL WITH A NOSE-ORNAMENT (FROM BRITISH NEW GUINEA).
3. WELL DESIGNED FOR THE PURPOSE: A WOODEN FIGURE FOR SCARING EVIL SPIRITS (FROM THE NICOBAR ISLANDS).
4. LIKE A SARACEN COAT OF MAIL: IRON SCALE ARMOUR FROM TIBET.

5. A CHART, FROM THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, OF OPEN CANE-WORK, WITH SHELLS TO MARK THE POSITION OF VARIOUS ISLANDS.
6. AN UNWITTING REPRESENTATION OF SHYLOCK: A MASK WORN IN A CEREMONIAL DANCE (FROM NEW CALEDONIA).
7. A PIANO WITH A SKULL AS A SOUNDING-BOARD: A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT FROM THE CONGO FREE STATE.
8. A PRIMITIVE PIANO, WITH IRON KEYS AND A GOURD SOUNDING-BOARD (FROM THE ZAMBESI-CONGO WATERSHED).

9. THE "CIRE PERDUE" PROCESS OF BRONZE-CASTING PRACTISED IN BENIN: A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY SPANISH SOLDIER WITH A MATCHLOCK.
10. FASHION IN THE CHILKAT COUNTRY: A ROBE OF WOVEN BARK AND WOOL PAINTED WITH TOTEMIC DESIGNS (FROM THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA).
11. LEARNED FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A PLAQUE CAST IN BRONZE, SHOWING A EUROPEAN IN SIXTEENTH CENTURY DRESS (FROM BENIN, WEST AFRICA).

It might not, perhaps, be correct to say that Hamlet had in his mind such objects as are here illustrated when he said, "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," but it is doubtless quite safe to say that they would have been outside the scope of Horatio's ideas. All these quaint curiosities of savage life, it may be mentioned, together with innumerable others, are to be seen at the British Museum, that treasure-house of fascinating things whose inexhaustible riches comparatively few Londoners appreciate. We may add that we are indebted for the illustrations (which are drawn from the Museum "Handbook to the Ethnographical Collections") to the courtesy of Dr. C. H. Read, Keeper of the Department of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography.



## THE SKY-SCRAPERS OF AMERICA DWARFED BY CHALDEAN MAUSOLEA.



AN IMAGINARY DRAWING SHOWING HOW AMERICA'S HIGHEST BUILDINGS CANNOT COMPARE WITH THE 600-FEET-HIGH TOMBS ERECTED BY THE KINGS OF CHALDEA.

It is obvious to anyone who studies the sculpture and architecture of antiquity, especially in Egypt and Babylonia, that there was a rage among the ancients for works of art on an enormous scale. Take, for instance, the huge bulk of the Pyramids and the Sphinx, or the vast dimensions of the temple of Karnak. Babylon, again, covered an area greater than that of any modern capital. Compare also, with the aid of our Illustrations, the difference in size between the lions outside the Hôtel de Ville at Paris and the huge winged bulls from the palace of Darius at Persepolis, or between the sky-scrappers of New York and a mausoleum of the ancient Chaldean kings. Such comparisons make it clear that the modern buildings and monuments which seem

(Continued opposite.)



“THE BIG IDEAS” OF THE ARTISTS OF ANTIQUITY.



THE HUGE WINGED BULLS OF THE PROPYLÆA OF DARIUS AT PERSEPOLIS COMPARED WITH THE IMPOSING LIONS AT THE DOOR OF THE HÔTEL DE VILLE AT PARIS.

*Continued.*

imposing to our eyes are in reality insignificant, as far as size goes, beside the colossal structures of the past. And yet there are signs of a tendency nowadays once more in the direction of great size, if not in sculpture, at any rate to some extent in architecture, and even more so in works of engineering, such as—to mention a few instances at random—the Forth Bridge, the Lake of Vyrnwy, or the Assouan Barrage on the Nile. One point of difference may be noted between the great structures of antiquity and those of modern times—namely, that the former were usually of an artistic or religious character, while the latter are chiefly utilitarian.



# THE SYSTEM OF IDENTIFYING CRIMINALS BY FINGER-PRINTS.

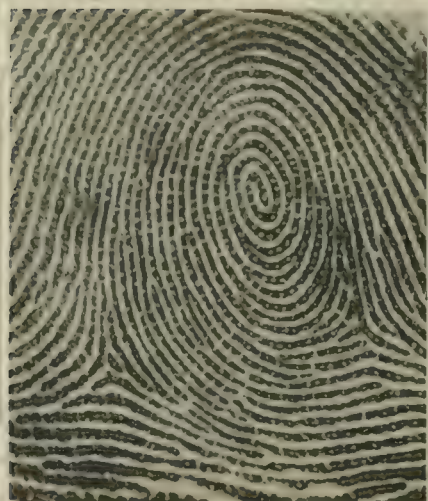
PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY SCOTLAND YARD.



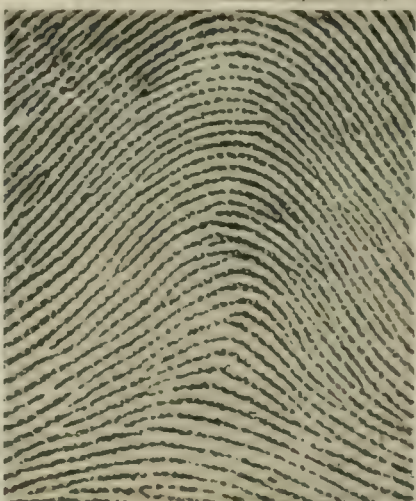
A FINGER-MARK (INDICATED BY AN ARROW) ON A CASH-BOX THAT LED TO A CONVICTION IN A MURDER CASE.



THE CABINETS AT NEW SCOTLAND YARD IN WHICH THE FINGER-PRINT FORMS ARE FILED.



THE WHORL TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



THE ARCH TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



THE LOOP TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



THE COMPOSITE TYPE OF FINGER-PRINT.



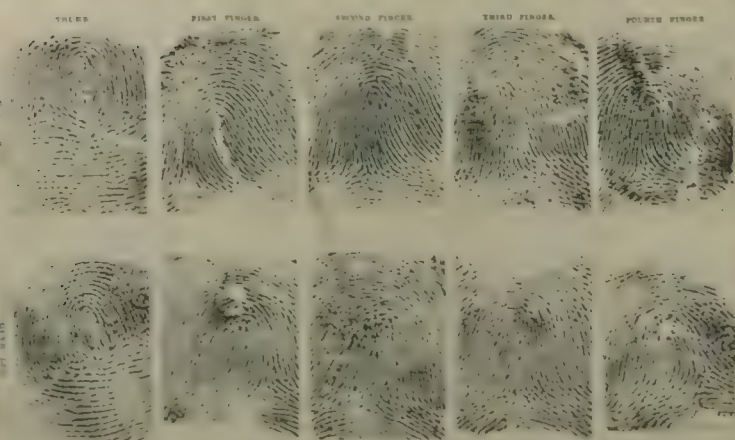
A CANDLE SHOWING A FINGER-PRINT WHICH LED TO THE ARREST OF A BURGLAR.



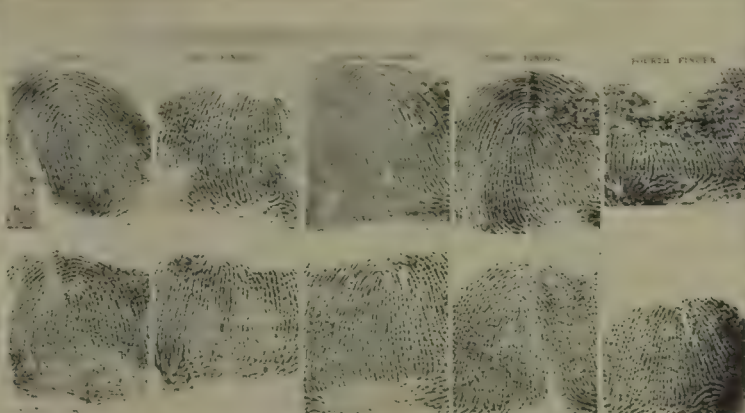
A CHAMPAGNE-BOTTLE WITH TWO FINGER-PRINTS LEFT BY A BURGLAR.



MARKS ON A TUMBLER, A PIECE OF WOOD, AND A CALENDAR, THE LAST OF WHICH LED TO THE CONVICTION OF A MURDERER.



FINGER-IMPRESSIONS OF AN ORANG-OUTANG, FOR COMPARISON WITH HUMAN FINGER-PRINTS.



FINGER-IMPRESSIONS OF A CHIMPANZEE, FOR COMPARISON WITH HUMAN FINGER-PRINTS.

## MORE INFALLIBLE THAN FACIAL IDENTIFICATION: SCOTLAND YARD'S REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS' FINGER-PRINTS.

Among the exhibits from Government Departments at the White City, the most novel and attractive is that from the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, illustrating the system of identification by finger-prints. This is only the second time that Scotland Yard has been represented at an exhibition, and the Commissioner, Sir Edward R. Henry, is to be congratulated on the pains he has evidently taken. The satisfactory and simple method now adopted by our police in classifying the prints may be said to be the result of his discovery. The display consists of several large framed exhibits, portraits, diagrams, and a case of miscellaneous articles bearing finger-prints which have led to the identification of criminals. The bulbs of human fingers are marked with a number of very fine ridges, running in certain definite directions, and arranged in patterns. These are classified under four primary types—Arches, Loops, Whorls, and Composites (as shown in the second row of the above illustrations). It has been demonstrated that these patterns persist in all their details throughout the whole period of human life. Some miscellaneous articles bearing finger-impressions which have led to the detection of notable criminals are also illustrated here. There is a cash-box with a blurred thumb-impression, found in the bedroom of a man and his wife who were murdered a few years ago in London. This print led to the identification of one of the men who was charged, with another, and found guilty of the murder.

(Continued Opposite.)



*Continued.]* A champagne-bottle bears two finger-prints left by a burglar after entering a house in Birmingham. In this case an officer of the Birmingham City Police took to New Scotland Yard the bottle referred to, and within a few minutes typical prints were found in the finger-print records. The accused was arrested the same day. It has been found that, when a finger comes in contact with a cold, dry, smooth surface, the pattern of the ridges is left more or less distinct on the article touched. They have been found on plated goods, window-panes, glasses, bottles, painted wood, and even on candles. The impression on the candle shown was left by a burglar, and was the clue which led to his arrest. The tumbler bears the finger-impressions of a notable criminal. The glass was found in a house he entered in a West End square. The thief helped himself to a glass of wine, and in this action left an indisputable clue, which resulted in his arrest and sentence to four years' penal servitude. Of particular interest is the calendar. This was the first case in which finger-print evidence of identification was adduced in court and accepted. The calendar bears a thumb-impression in blood, and was left by the criminal who murdered a tea-planter, in 1898, in the Julpaguri district of Bengal. The system was not adopted by Scotland Yard until July 1901, since which time it has resulted in some 44,000 identifications being made, and, so far as is known, without error. The finger-impressions of two anthropoid apes—a chimpanzee and an orang-outang—are given for comparison with those of human beings. These were taken at the London Zoological Gardens, and it is only fair to add, perhaps, that they were not made because of any criminal tendencies on the part of the apes, but purely in the interests of science.



## COMBINING BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE IN CALIFORNIA: A GIGANTIC JACK RABBIT DRIVE.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



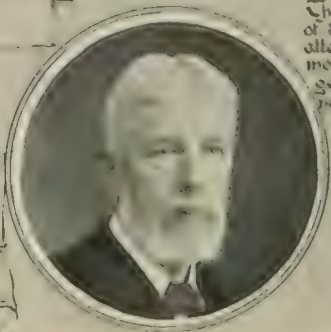
KEEPING DOWN CALIFORNIA'S GREATEST PEST: ALL THE COUNTRYSIDE TURNED OUT TO "BEAT" RABBITS INTO A CORRAL.

Rabbit-driving is a necessity for farmers in California, as one way of dealing with the innumerable jack rabbits, whose destructiveness to crops makes them a veritable pest. The drives are held periodically, and the occasion makes a farmers' holiday for all the countryside. Everybody turns out for the sport, men, women, and children—sometimes a couple of thousand folk in all—mostly in vehicles of various kinds or on horseback, and many men and boys on foot with the dogs, as shown in our drawing. The assembly is on a day fixed and at a chosen hour, the rendezvous being selected some miles from the enclosure or "corral" into which the jack rabbits are to be driven. All being arrived, the vehicles and mounted people form up in a long line with the ends thrown forward, forming in shape, as it were, a flat crescent. A signal is given, and all go forward over the farm-lands, making all the noise they can. At first, next to no rabbits are seen, as those earliest started always creep ahead quietly; then, however, the scene changes, and ere long there is a general panic and dozens are

sighted, scampering off in front. More and more appear, and, finally, the ground becomes covered with terror-stricken fugitives. The beat of their pads on the ground, indeed, makes quite an appreciable thud as they bolt. When near the corral, the ends of the following-line of people curve in more and more, until, last scene of all, the rabbits, as it were, netted, surge in a mass into the corral and are shut in as prisoners. The Mexican "greasers," who always join in the sport, take a special part in the last scene of all. One cause of the great increase of rabbits in California has been the extermination of the American prairie-wolf. The first plan adopted for getting rid of the rabbits was to poison them, and millions died in that way, but it was found difficult to dispose of the bodies. If these rabbits were not destroyed, they would clear the ground of all vegetation, including the wheat crops; indeed, they have become California's greatest pest. In our issue of October 30, 1909, we gave an interesting double-page illustrating the end of a big drive, where 10,000 rabbits were corralled.



# At the Sign



The Bishop of Exeter was attacked by the mob and dragged from the north door of



# of St. Paul's

old St. Paul's to Cheapside, where he was proclaimed a traitor and beheaded. 1527.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR HENRY TRUEMAN WOOD.

Whose "Industrial England in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century" is announced by Mr. John Murray

## ANDREW LANG ON ACADEMIES AND JURIES.

A DISTINGUISHED historian, who reads the *faits divers* in the newspapers, informed me to-day that I am an Academician. For various reasons, apart from the newspapers, I happened to know that I had been a member of the British Academy for some time. I am not a Freemason, but the secrets of the works and ways of the British Academy shall be guarded by me with a mystery "more than Eleusinian," as Leo Adolescents wrote in a charming skit by Mr. Matthew Arnold. Mr. Arnold used to sigh, publicly and in print, for an Academy like "L'Académie Française." That does, indeed, as far as I can learn, seem to be a pleasant sort of learned society. If I err not, the members are paid for each attendance on its councils—not much, about what we give a British juryman. But the proceedings are believed to be a little more gay than those of a jury.

My only experience of jury-dical delights was not gay, but comparatively brief. It is my notion that I must have been the foreman, for there was a New Testament on the desk opposite my seat, and there was a small brazen plate. No literature except the Testament (in a modern and in-artistic edition) was provided. I buried myself in the book, and, as nothing was going on, I attempted to converse with my nearest neighbour on New Testament

He appeared, on the whole, to regard me as a lunatic at large, and, not knowing what line I was likely to take, he observed the strictest reserve.

About the case on which we were going to give our verdict I entertained the most cruel apprehensions. It might be a mysterious murder, or one of those affairs in which a man (or woman) claims to be a Long-Lost Heir (or Heiress), and these trials often last a long time. There was the Tichborne case; it lasted for months, and for months we might be shut up like a kind of first-class misdemeanants. It might be some sort of Dreyfus business.

All that I could learn from the reserved juror was that our case was concerned with pianos, perhaps with the pirating of pianos by some American Broadwood, as in "The Wrong Box," by R. L. Stevenson. "Alas, Sir!" I cried, nor checked the rising tear, "in the art

SIR LEWIS MICHELL, Whose "Life of Cecil Rhodes" will be published in the Autumn by Mr. Edward Arnold

upon the Bench of British Themis. Turning to the jury, he asked if Mr. A. Lang were present? I stood up and bowed with deep humility. "Mr. A. Lang may go," said his Lordship. Probably he was aware that I am no authority on pianos, or he had some other motive for mercy at which it is not holy for me to conjecture.

I rushed forth, a free man, but *relicta non bene parmula*; I left my umbrella behind me.

The meetings of the French Academy, whatever may be done at those encounters, must be more joyous than those of a jury in this country. On reflection I do not feel at all certain that a Scot, born and bred, can be law-

fully summoned on an English jury, our law being quite unlike theirs, which knows nothing of expediting Letters of Slains, or of multiple-pounding.

The French Academy has, presumably, finished its Dictionary. When last heard of it was at "Crab," or, rather, at *Ecrevisse*, defined as "a little red fish which walks backwards." To this it was objected that a crab is not a fish (contrary to the dictum of Mr. Frederick Bayham), that it is not red, and that it does not walk backwards. After that, probably they gave

up the Dictionary. Surely the new English Academy will not tackle a new dictionary, for that Oxford Lexicon, edited by Dr. Murray, is already exceeding abundant. In default of a dictionary, I do not know how they are going to bestow their learned labours: in fact, I do not know who all of them are. In France, when one of them



HOW A PLAY WAS STAGED IN THE MIDDLE AGES IN FRANCE: A MINIATURE MODEL OF THE SCENERY FOR A MYSTERY PLAY ACTED AT VALENCIENNES. [FROM THE COPY AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.]

The famous Mystery Plays of the Middle Ages were evolved out of Church Ritual. There was no other drama existing, and the tradition of the classic Greek and Roman Stage had been lost. First the sacred scenes were acted in churches and cathedrals—then outside. "When the swollen mystery," in the words of Mr. Brander Matthews, in an article on "The Dramatist and the Theater," in the "Century Magazine" of November, 1909, "was turned out of the cathedral, and its presentation was undertaken by laymen, the traditions established in the church were carefully preserved. In a manuscript of a mystery acted in Valenciennes, there is a miniature of the stage on which it was acted, and from this picture a model has been made, which gives us a good idea of a mediæval performance in France. The stage was a shallow platform about 130 feet in length, and at the back, in a long line, were little houses representing each of the several 'stations,' the various places required in the course of the drama. At the extreme left of the spectators is heaven, raised high on pillars, and at the extreme right is hell-mouth. Ranged between were the inn, the temple, the house of the high priest and the other necessary 'Mansions,' as the French called them, used only when they were called for by the special episodes of the story, the rest of the acting taking place anywhere on the stage, which was a neutral ground that might at any time be supposed to be any place."

of Music I am totally and congenitally inexpert! To know the tune of 'Bonnie Dundee' from that of 'The Bonnie, Bonnie Banks of Loch Lomond' is the limit of my simple skill. Were it a question of a doubtful sample of the art of Late Minoan II., of etchings, of mezzotints, of Greek gems, or of Stuart miniatures, my poor opinion



Photos. supplied by J. H. Morgan.

THE TRADITIONAL SHELTERS OF ROBIN HOOD AND HIS MERRY MEN: THE OLD ROCK-HOUSES AT MANSFIELD, WHICH THE CORPORATION ARE TRYING TO SAVE.

These strange-looking dwelling-places stand on an estate which has recently come into the hands of the builder, and are threatened with destruction. Their origin is unknown, but the tradition is that when Sherwood Forest was in its prime they were used as shelters by outlaws—among others, as the story goes, by Robin Hood himself and his merry men. Latterly a colony of besom-makers has inhabited them, the last of all to be occupied being the rock-house shown in the right-hand photograph, in which are plainly seen the doors and windows cut out of the sandstone. American visitors to the "Dukeries" make a point of not missing the Mansfield Rock-Houses.

Criticism, beginning with the genealogies, a subject on which much has been written by the learned. My neighbour, though quite courteous, appeared to be preoccupied in his mind by reflections, probably, on other studies; the genealogies did not seem to have engaged his attention.

would not be grudged to my country's courts. But pianos—! You overwhelm me."

At this moment the learned Judge—about an hour and a half too late—entered the court and took his seat

dies, all the swells not previously elected put on evening dress, and pay visits, as candidates, to the surviving members, soliciting their votes and interest. The new man, I think, pronounces an *éloge* on the deceased. May mine be composed by Mr. G. B. Shaw!



## CRUEL ONLY TO BE KIND: CURING INDIGESTION IN UGANDA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

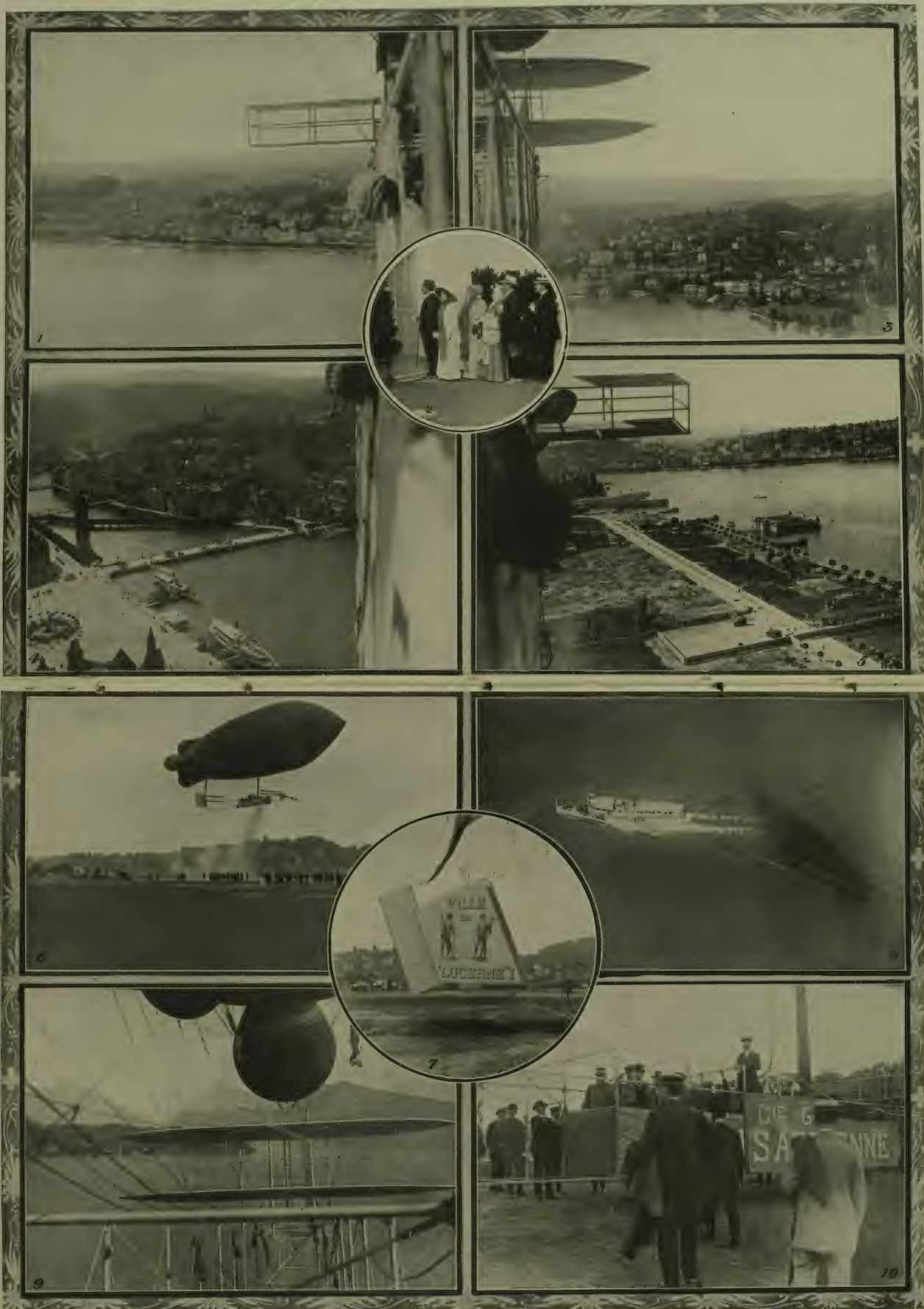


## NOT AN AFRICAN ATROCITY—BUT A MESSAGE TO CURE INTERNAL PAINS.

As an instance of the African native's indifference to pain, Sir Gerald Portal relates how, when marching through Uganda, he saw what he thought to be an act of abominable atrocity. "It was, however, nothing but an example of the African method of doctoring. . . . When a native has been eating something that does not agree with him, and he feels knots in his interior, he is quite convinced that he has a wriggling snake inside him." This is what happened on the actual occasion illustrated, with an afflicted native. "In order to relieve him, two of his comrades were dragging his legs and arms in different directions with all their might, while, fastened round each ankle were cords, tightened up with a piece of stick till they cut right into the flesh. The man lay face downwards on the ground, apparently past struggling, while another big black promenaded on his back, occasionally giving a stamp to emphasise the treatment. When asked what they were doing, the grinning wretches replied with the single word 'Tumbo' (which means much the same in Uganda as 'Tummy' does with us), while the prostrate victim also murmured, 'Tumbo.'" We quote from Mr. John Foster Fraser's interesting book, "Quint Subjects of the King."



## A NOVEL SWISS TOUR: THE LATEST METHOD OF SEEING LAKE LUCERNE.

THE FIRST TRIP OF THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE," THE PASSENGER AIR-SHIP OF THE C<sup>ie</sup> GÉNÉRALE TRANSAÉRIENNE.

1. VIEWED FROM THE AIR, THE SCHWEIZERHOF QUAY AND KURSAAL AS SEEN BY THE PASSENGERS ON THE AIR-SHIP.  
2. A NOVEL BOOKING-OFFICE, TAKING TICKETS FOR THE FIRST TRIP.  
3. LUCERNE, SEEN FROM THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE" AT A HEIGHT OF 1000 FEET.

4. THE AERIAL PASSENGER'S VIEW OF THE OLD AND THE NEW BRIDGE OF LUCERNE, THE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY KAPPELBRÜCKE AND THE NINETEENTH-CENTURY SCHERRUCKEN SEEN FROM THE AIR-SHIP.  
5. LEAVING THE "STATION": THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE" RISING FROM ITS POINT OF DEPARTURE.

6. THE GOOD SHIP "VILLE DE LUCERNE", THE FIRST VESSEL OF THE LUCERNE PASSENGER AIR-SHIP SERVICE.  
7. THE "BURGE" OF THE AIR-SHIP: THE ARMS OF LUCERNE ON THE RUDDER.  
8. THE OLD LAKE SERVICE AND THE SHADOW OF THE NEW, A LAKE SALOON-BOAT STEAMING UNDER THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE."

9. THE BALLOONETS OF LUCERNE'S NEW AIR-SHIP, AS SEEN FROM THE PASSENGER-CAR.  
10. NOT QUITE SO LUXURIOUS AS THE "DEUTSCHLANDS" SALOON, THE ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS ON THE "VILLE DE LUCERNE."

In addition to mountain-climbing, whether laboriously and daringly on foot, with attendant possibilities of sudden destruction by the medium of avalanches, false steps, or foolhardy venturesomeness; or the indolently, by means of mountain railways, the Alpine visitors of 1910 are being treated to air-ship tours over and round the mountains near Lucerne. Go-ahead Lucerne here again is foremost in catering for its holiday visitors with trips after the very newest form of progression—in the air. The Lucerne air-ship,

"Ville de Lucerne No. 1," made its first flight in the last week of July, the service being inaugurated with a short flight to the Bürgenstock, the mountain that comes down to the lake-side, opposite the Rigi. For the first passenger-trip all the seats were taken, being booked entirely by English and American visitors at £6 a head. Trips are to be made daily, it is intended, each to last from one to two hours. A second air-ship, the "Ville de Lucerne No. II," is expected at Lucerne any day now.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



## ART. MUSIC



TAKING JEAN AYELWIN'S PART IN "OUR MISS GIBBS": MISS NANCY MORE.

Miss Jean Aylwin has gone to America, and her part of Jeanne, the French modiste, in "Our Miss Gibbs," at the Gaiety, is at present being played by Miss Nancy More.

Photograph by Rita Martin.

## MUSIC.

THE summer season of 1910 is now at an end; the

impresario anxious to arrange, in the next few days, for a high-class concert with orchestra and soloists would surely be at his wits' end to find performers. All have gone beyond the reach of sudden summons: the robust tenors and the soprani with flute-like voices, the strenuous conductors and excited chorus-masters. For just a fortnight London is well-nigh void of music, save that provided by an energetic County Council, to brighten the little leisure of the millions who must remain behind when "town is empty."

Whether it was the period of general mourning, the revelation of English summer in the guise of English winter painted green, the attractions of a two-fold opera season, or a general development of wisdom among débutants, the truth remains that the number of recitals by young professional players and singers of but moderate talent was less than it has been in other seasons. This is really a hopeful sign of the times, for in the absence of exceptional gifts a recital is an unnecessary expense, and raises hopes that can but seldom be fulfilled. The majority of the concert-givers have shown more than the average measure of talent, the "infant phenomenon" has not been in evidence, the orchestral concerts have been almost uniformly good, though they have attracted less patronage than they deserve. One of the five leading orchestras of London has taken no part in the competition: the Beecham Orchestra has not strayed beyond the



A PAINTER'S STUDIO. END OF 17TH CENTURY. From an old print.

novelty—a highly interesting one—it has produced the old operas with the most scrupulous regard to detail in every department, has filled the stage with fine artists and the auditorium with contented listeners. The new tenors have perhaps been rather less brilliant than the hopes entertained of them, but at least two soprani, Mesdames Kousnietzoff and Demellier, must be added to the list that is adorned by Mesdames Melba, Tetrazzini, and Destinn. At His Majesty's, Mr. Beecham has placed several novelties and a notable Mozart Festival to his artistic credit, and has shown himself a rarely gifted and enlightened conductor, as well as a director who is prepared to go to the extreme lengths of legitimate expense in order to render a production as complete as time, taste, and money can make it. He has shown, too, that he is anxious to employ British composers, singers, translators, and conductors, and this is a fact of the first importance. So a season of no little interest to the musical world closes upon a note of expectation. Yet two months, and London will enter upon another

## THE DRAMA



A TEMPORARY "DOLLAR PRINCESS": MISS ALICE O'BRIEN AT DALY'S.

Miss O'Brien is temporarily taking Miss Lily Elsie's part in "The Dollar Princess," at Daly's Theatre, until Miss Lily Elsie returns from her month's holiday.

Photograph by Dover Street Studios.

## ART NOTES.

WHEN a picture is secured

to the nation at an enormous figure, probably on the ground that its departure to America would be a national calamity, the painters of the day protest in chorus. Money, they say, spent on the masters of the past is money wasted; spent on the masters of the present it becomes the fuel both of contemporary and future art. The national calamity is not the loss of a few feet of canvas, but the loss, through the neglect of his age, of a painter of potential power. The new Contemporary Art Society has been formed in response to the appeal for protection against the rivalry of the past, to mitigate the alleged illiberality of the patron of modern painting, and to correct unfairness in the bestowal of the Chantrey Bequest. It is not clear that Mr. Wilson Steer, or any other artists ignored by the trustees, will paint the better for being in the lute, but on every other score it is proper for them to be there; and Lord Howard de Walden, the president, his Honour Judge Evans, and other members of the new society will doubtless see justice done. When the honour of purchase by the Contemporary Art Society is more esteemed than that of Chantrey recognition—and the day is not far—we shall doubtless hear of atrocities of omission in both camps.

On the dangerous plan of nomenclature by which a lady came to be known as "the female Milton of America," Hogarth is sometimes, and justly, called the English Hals. The personal equation of the two men,



A FAMOUS FRENCH DANCER COMING TO LONDON: Mlle. REGINA BADET, WHO IS TO APPEAR AT THE PALACE ON AUGUST 8.

That the Première Danseuse of the Opera

Comique in Paris is coming to London is great news indeed. She makes her first appearance here at the Palace, on August 8, in Gaston Berardi's "The Secret of Myrto." Her grace and charm have made Regina Badet's dancing one of the sensations of Paris; she gives in her dances a complete and somewhat pathetic story, which is almost æsthetic in its ideas and taste. She is the embodiment of the style of the hour in France. (Photographs by Hert.)

walls of His Majesty's Theatre; but the Philharmonic, Queen's Hall, London Symphony, and New have been as busily engaged as aforetime, and it is clear that under existing conditions London is hardly prepared to give adequate support to all the orchestras that are in the field. The conditions that high-class and expensive combinations have to face are the more serious because the leading provincial cities have their own orchestras and an intense local patriotism.

The two opera seasons have been worthy their promoters. If Covent Garden has given us but one

season of Grand Opera thirteen weeks long, prelude to the entry of further operative forces upon a city that has not yet shown an overwhelming anxiety to give great encouragement to Grand Opera. Until October arrives the gap in our musical life will be filled by the Promenade Concerts—no small attraction to those who remain in town.

garth is the less expensive master, and another fine portrait is to be added to those by him already in the National Gallery. It has been purchased out of only a portion of the money raised by the National Loan Exhibition at the Grafton Gallery (1909-1910) and represents Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester. E.M.

judged by the responsiveness of their brushes to the red of a cheek, the briskness of an eye, the turn of a head, is the same. The speed of their vision is well matched, and both had one mind as to the value of a dexterous technique. But Ho-





## SOME YACHT-RACING RULES ILLUSTRATED BY C. M. PADDAY.

No. I.—WILL SHE CLEAR?



AN INCIDENT WHICH BRINGS INTO PROMINENCE RULE 30 (d) OF THE RACING RULES.

We propose to publish a series of beautiful drawings by Mr. C. M. Padday, the well-known marine artist, illustrating some well-known rules which have to be conformed to during yacht-racing, or the results that ensue from an infraction of them. Rule 30 (d) enacts that "a yacht which has the wind free shall keep out of the way of one which is close-hauled."



# LONDON, MIDDLESEX, CANADA: ITS PICCADILLY, ITS OXFORD STREET, AND OTHER FEATURES OF INTEREST.



1. NOT UNLIKE OUR OWN GREAT FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET: COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, ONTARIO.
3. NAMED AFTER THE "STONY-HEARTED STEPMOTHER": THE LEAFY OXFORD STREET OF LONDON, ONTARIO.
5. AT RICHMOND, AS IT WERE: ON THE THAMES AT DORCHESTER, NEAR LONDON, ONTARIO.

2. LESS ELABORATE—AND MORE MODERN—THAN WREN'S FINE WORK: ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON, ONTARIO.
4. BUNGALOWS IN PLACE OF GREAT MANSIONS AND GREAT SHOPS: PICCADILLY AS IT IS IN LONDON, ONTARIO.
6. LIKE A SCENE ON OUR OWN THAMES: A GLIMPSE OF THE THAMES ON WHICH LONDON, ONTARIO, STANDS.

Canada has its London, and the London of Middlesex County, Ontario, certainly can claim to be more truly rural than is London, England. The London across the water has its Piccadilly, its Oxford Street, its Covent Garden, and so on, and is on the Thames. It is 116 miles south-west of Toronto, and is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It boasts important factories, foundries, chemical works, and petroleum-refineries. In its neighbourhood are sulphur springs to which many resort.

*We are indebted to the courtesy of Canada's Grand Trunk Railway for the above photographs.*



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### To the Weak—Strength

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Then the beautiful rose raised its sweet-scented head,  
And said fair Flora; and waving her hand,  
A change came around that fair scene.

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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

WHATEVER the Automobile Association does, it does with all its might. This appreciation applies to both the great and the little deeds of this virile body. I am moved to these reflections by the critical examination of a route-book which has just been issued to the membership, entitled "Scotland for the Motorist," in which the routes regarded as motorable are very carefully detailed, with the out and home mileages, and just enough description and detail as to scenery and historical and antique associations, in the form of a running commentary, to prove useful. There are twenty-seven routes in all, with clearly-drawn diagrams to correspond, and key-maps in reference. Also a full list of A.A. hotels, garages, and agents, with a duty-list of the A.A. patrols and their respective beats. A really valuable feature is the Ferry-list, with charges and details as to times and capacities. Those motorists who fancy touring in Scotland cannot afford to be without this handy volume.

trailers have each three pairs of wheels, the front and back pairs steering, while the central pair are driven in unison and conformity with the drivers of the tractor. The train, as was demonstrated to a large gathering of

generators are, as a rule, such "kittel-cattel," and have so often gone nigh to congesting the asylums of this country, that a generator that never fails and never gives trouble must be classed as a public boon. I am acquainted with several motorists who use Alpha lamps and Alpha generators, and they assert most emphatically that they never have trouble with one or the other. The generator can be brought into use at long and irregular intervals by merely turning on a water-tap, so long as any carbide remains. And then, all the resulting hydrate of lime is dry, and can be thrown away as dust.

The fusion of the Motor Union and the Automobile Association is much to be wished. Enough harm has been done to the automobile movement by internal dissension and the jealous working of one association against the other. If, as I am informed, negotiations are taking place with regard to this amalgamation, those responsible for the pourparlers would appear to



A KING IN THE AIR: THE AEROPLANE IN FLIGHT.

THE FIRST REIGNING SOVEREIGN TO FLY IN AN AEROPLANE: THE TSAR OF BULGARIA AT KIEWIT AERODROME.



READY TO ASCEND: THE TSAR FERDINAND SEATED BEHIND THE AIRMAN.



THE TSAR FERDINAND ENTERING AN AEROPLANE.

The Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria may claim the honour of being the first ruling monarch to go up in an aeroplane. During his recent visit to Kiewit Aerodrome, he made several flights in Chevalier de Lamine's aeroplane, and he thoroughly enjoyed the experience.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BLANCKART.]

Those who can recall the demonstrations of the original Renard train in France some four or five years ago, and were privileged to witness the performance of the new Daimler road-train, on Wednesday, July 27, over terribly rough ground, at the Radford Works of the Daimler Motor Company, will agree that, though the invention may be assigned to France, it has been left for British brains and energy to thoroughly perfect the system. While there is a tractor in the ordinary sense of the word, with four wheels, the rear pair driving, the

experts, will make its way stolidly and solemnly over the softest and roughest surfaces. All present felt that they were assisting at the birth of a revolution in heavy road-traction.

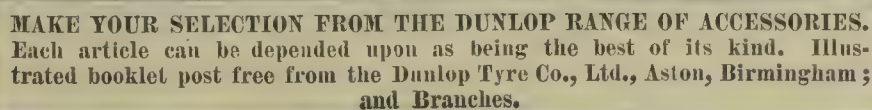
There are no motor-car light-throwers on the market which enjoy a better reputation than the Alpha B.R.C., sold by Messrs. Fenestre, Cadisch, and Co., of 17, Harp Lane, E.C.; but if the lamps are good, the Alpha Generator may even be said to be better. Acetylene

have an awkward job before them. The Automobile Association boasts the larger membership, but has no money, practically speaking, and, moreover, discharges certain great services to its members which are characterised as illegal in some quarters, while the Motor Union, in addition to being a particularly law-abiding body, has a most substantial reserve fund. The Automobile Association has the larger membership and the larger annual income, only it is, all but a small balance, most praiseworthily spent.

**The most obvious way to prevent decay of the teeth is to remove the particles of food which cling to and remain between them after eating, and it is clear that this can only be done by means of a liquid antiseptic dentifrice and mouth-wash.**

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
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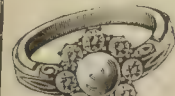


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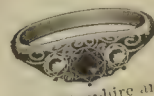


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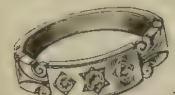
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## A MOTLEY, AND SOME HOLIDAY NOVELS.

**"A Motley."** Mr. Galsworthy's new book (Heinemann) refuses to be classed with the light fiction that waits, at this time of year, for the holiday reader. It insists upon a place apart, or, at least, the coign of honour at the top of the reviewer's column. It is a book that counts, although we suspect its studies represent the chips from the big work, the odd shavings that fall below the workman's bench as he tools his masterpieces. These little things, only a few thousand words in each, are fine material, of the same substance as "Fraternity" and the plays—haunting, poignant, satirical sometimes, tragical sometimes, never tiresome, and but seldom trivial. Now and then there is a note of sentimentalism that does not ring quite true; here and there exaggeration creeps in: the author is not altogether free from the myopia of the realist. Yet what excellence remains to set against these blemishes! "The Workers," which is the pitiful tableau of two old people in a single room, living on the woman's needlework, has the art and the vision of one of Israel's pictures. There is a lifetime compressed into its pages, and the most minute and exquisite character-study. Mr. Galsworthy has a weakness, it appears, for symbolism, and here he makes a toasting-fork express the tragedy of semi-starvation—"very lonely and thin was that wispy piece of iron, as though for many days it had lacked bread." One or two of the stories have a humorous twist; but it is the tragic ones that will remain vivid when these have faded to a pleasant, hazy memory.

**"The Twisted Foot."** (Constable) is an admirable example of the sensational novel that does not neglect, in its breathless

career, the canons of a decent art. It is a thrilling romance—a case, one might almost say, of concentrated thrills, so closely packed are they in its moderate compass—and at the same time it succeeds in getting within measurable distance of being literature. It certainly reproduces the atmosphere of the Far East, and Mr. Henry Milner Rideout knows exactly how to

by an influential section, if not the majority, of the great British public. There is, however, one serious fault to be found, not with the writer, but with the illustrator. It is hard lines on author and reader alike to have the mystery of the "Thing" that mowed and murdered in the dark given away by the pictures. Mr. Rideout holds up his secret until

the last chapter, knowing, of course, what is expected of him; but the artist betrays it as early as Chapter II. He is an artist of no mean ability, to be sure; but we cannot think he plays the game for his partner.

**"Kilmeny of the Orchard."** Once upon a time, in Prince Edward's Island, a journey ended in lovers' meeting, and the young man errant met a beautiful maiden, and released her, by the magic of love, from the spell of an evil enchantment. This, in modern dress, and with a breezy Canadian touch, is the method of "Kilmeny of the Orchard" (Sir Isaac Pitman), which is none the less a good story because it lacks the strictest probability. It is delightfully picturesque, and Kilmeny has the "lovely grace" of her immortal namesake—

"Such beauty bard may never declare,  
For there was no pride nor passion there,"

so that Eric Marshall, who woke her to life and love, must be esteemed an uncommonly fortunate youth. He found her alone in the orchard, speaking through the croon of her violin; for Kilmeny was dumb. How she recovered her speech and lost her terror of mankind, is told by Miss Montgomery with much feeling, and she is ably supported by Mr. George Gibbs, the artist, who has drawn a most enchanting Kilmeny to complete the reader's subjugation.



Photo. Central News.  
QUITE PROFESSIONAL: THE KING OF SPAIN BUSY COILING A ROPE ON BOARD HIS YACHT AT SANTANDER REGATTA.  
The King of Spain is as keen on yachting as he is on motoring, shooting, and other forms of sport. At a recent regatta at Santander, Old Castille, he was on board his new yacht, which was successful in the races.

make an adjective tell without abusing that useful part of speech. The "slim, lurking trunks" of the island trees, seen in the moonlight, illustrates our meaning. As for the tale, he who reads it for its own sake may sup his fill of horrors, and yet awake to a happy ending, which is surely the thing most passionately desired

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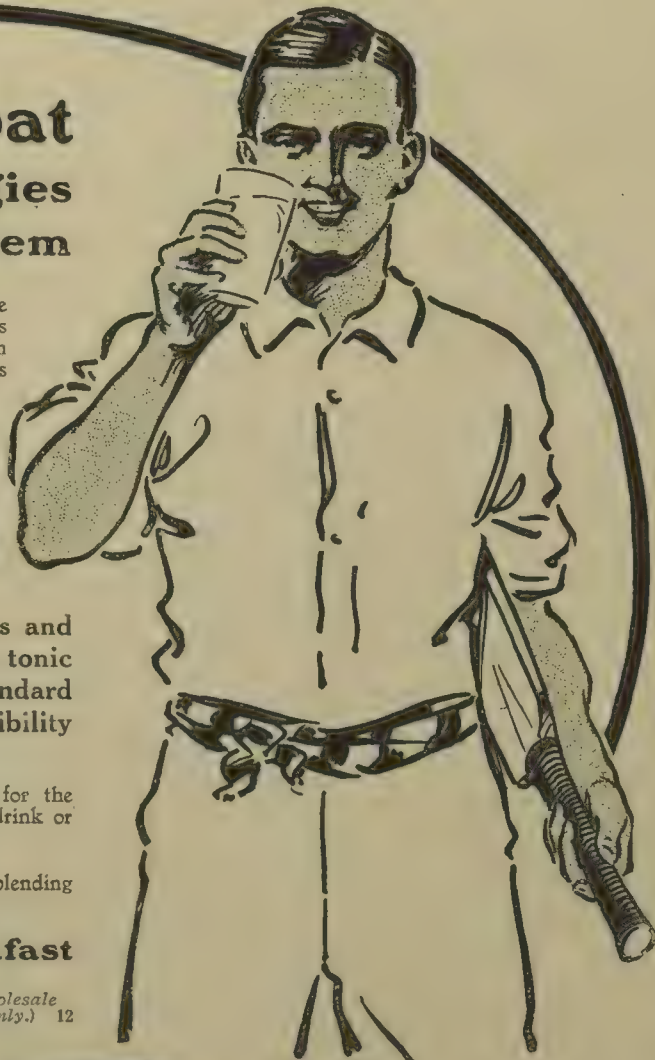
"Ross" stands alone. In ingredients and preparation, in palatable delicacy and tonic refreshment, it creates an entirely new standard of non-alcoholic drink, free from any possibility of bacterial or metallic contamination.

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MOTHER AND CHILD. *Baby, 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the "Allenburys" Foods.*

# *The* Allenburys' Foods

## The Mother's Testimony.

"I have pleasure in enclosing you a few photographs of my son, who is now just over eight years old. You will see by these how beautifully he has developed. He was fed from birth on the 'Allenburys' Foods, and his health since has never caused us a moment's anxiety."

This testimonial, which is only one example of many received daily, fully substantiates the claim made for the "Allenburys" Foods, viz.:

That they are based on scientific certainty, and that they supply the perfect nourishment required to ensure the steady development from infancy to robust and healthy childhood.

A PROGRESSIVE DIETARY ADAPTED TO THE GROWING DIGESTIVE POWERS.

**Milk Food No. 1**  
From Birth to 3 months.

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From 3 to 6 months.

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From 6 months upwards.

Pamphlet on Infant Feeding and Management, Free.



SAME BOY AGED 4 YEARS



SAME BOY AGED 8 YEARS

ALLEN & HANBURY LTD., Lombard St., LONDON.



## LADIES' PAGE.

AGAIN a Member of Parliament has placed upon the Paper of the House a notice of motion for the better education of mothers in the bringing-up of children, the inference being obviously intended that little babies die, as a rule, because their mothers do not know how to feed and treat them properly. This is a great libel upon us as a body! It is doubtless true that there are mothers who do not scientifically feed and care for their babies, but only a very small proportion of infant mortality is caused by ignorance. Far more potent is sheer poverty. What use is it for a mother to know that her child ought to be fed and cared for in a way that she has not the money to supply? Milk is the food for an infant; mother's milk, if possible—and in a very large number of the cases in which it is not supplied it is lacking because the poor mother, who would be only too glad to stop at home and look after her house and her children, is obliged to go out to earn the maintenance of the family, and so her infant must be artificially fed. And why is it not then fed properly—that is to say, with milk? Because pure, new milk in quantities adequate for the nourishment of an infant, and supplied fresh frequently, costs money beyond the means of a poor woman. There are half-a-dozen other reasons why a poor mother cannot give her children adequate attention, besides her ignorance, but this one of sheer poverty, rendering the one proper food unobtainable, except at too great a sacrifice of the rest of the family's wants, is so immense and potent that it is like the first of the Mayor's ten reasons why he could not give Queen Elizabeth a royal salute on her arrival in his town—"First, we have no cannon." "That will do, Mr. Mayor," said the Queen, "we will not ask for the other nine reasons."

But even the mothers who can pay for enough fresh milk for their babies cannot, in towns, obtain it pure and unadulterated! If some Member of Parliament really wants to do something useful for babies, he might take up the question of the present-day adulteration of milk, especially by the addition of "preservatives" thereunto, which is at present actually legal! This is a question that affects every rank in society, and now that the heirs of the Duke of Westminster and Lord Cadogan, little lads who doubtless were properly fed, and in that case certainly consumed a good deal of milk, have died within the course of a few weeks from appendicitis, possibly some attention may be directed to the important question of what are the results of the continual use of preservatives in food upon the digestive system, especially of infants. The recent extraordinary prevalence of this disease, of which hardly anything was heard until a few years ago, must depend upon some new cause. Is there any other alteration in our ordinary habits to account for it, even theoretically, except the immensely increased degree to which chemical preservatives have been forced upon us in our food during the very years in which this complaint has become so terribly frequent?



A GARDEN PARTY FROCK.

Striped pink muslin builds this little gown, the colour relieved with white lace vest and undersleeves, and a black leather belt. The hat is of pink crin. with a black wing.

At a recent sanitary congress, Professor Malliburton declared that boracic acid, and the like "preservatives," are nowadays "added to milk, cream, sausages, bacon, and other articles of diet, literally by the shovelful," and that the quantity taken in the course of the year by everybody in ordinary eating is "terrific." Milk has been found adulterated to the extent of seventy-two grains of boracic acid per gallon, and as a child some months old would require a quart of milk a day, the poor mite would be poisoned with a large daily dose of chemicals, of which, when used in sufficiently large quantities, the known results are "vomiting, diarrhoea, impaired digestion, and scaly skin eruptions." When a child is past the infantile stage, again, and proceeds to take solid foods, milk is still largely used—it is quite indispensable in a proper diet-table. But besides the quantity of "preservative" thus unwillingly given in milk, every article of the child's food may contain yet more doses of these stuffs. Bread and butter are the great stand-by of nursery food after the early period of infancy, with plenty of milk, raw and cooked. Butter is now immensely drugged with boracic or salicylic acids; bread is made of flour bleached by chemical vapours; both fresh meat and salted, such as hams and bacon, dried fish, jams, tinned fruits—are all medicated "by the shovelful"! If Parliament sits to look after the public good, how much more important is this question for it to enquire into, than the majority of those on which it spends hours of debate!

Meantime, nothing but milk is suitable—nothing can replace it—in infant-feeding. It is Nature's food for the young. Additions are, of course, needed more and more as the months go by; and it is important to make these with wisdom and knowledge. A really admirable manual, entitled "The Care of Infants," is published by Mellin's Food, Stafford Street, Peckham, London, and though the price is half-a-crown, it has been arranged to send a copy absolutely free to any mother amongst my readers applying for it by post as above. Naturally, an object in the treatise is to explain the uses of this excellent food; but apart from that there is a wealth of accurate information and good advice, and every young mother should take advantage of this offer.

How many years have we had with us that perennially useful garment, the blouse? It still holds its own in our favour, and it certainly is invaluable, for it can be harmonised to all circumstances, in fabric and colour; and in packing for travelling, or for those country-house visits that are now on the programme of most of us, a good supply of blouses can greatly diminish the quantity of luggage taken. There are the flannel and delaine blouses for travelling and for tennis, cycling, and other exercises; the silk-and-wools, cashmeres, muslins, or wool-crêpes for simple afternoon wear; and the crêpe-de-Chines, the embroideries, the laces, the silken fabrics for smarter occasions. It is true that a whole dress of one material always looks more complete and handsome than the nicest of blouses with a different skirt, which always savours a little of economy, either of packing or possessions. FILOMENA.

# THE PIANOLA PIANO

(Steinway, Weber, or Steck Piano)

**Provides both recreation and true musical education for everyone.**

**T**o be able to play all that you want to, whenever you want to, is a recreation of which you would never tire. But while you may at first regard the Pianola Piano more as a source of mere amusement, you will soon come to realise that it is teaching you what music really is. The facility with which you play familiar airs whets your desire for serious music, and you will soon understand the absorbing pleasure of personally producing music composed by the great masters. It is at this point in your musical development that you will find the Metrostyle and Themodist indispensable. These two inventions are only to be obtained in the Pianola Piano, and at once establish its superiority over all other instruments. The Metrostyle is an infallible guide to the interpretations of unfamiliar compositions, pieces which you are at a loss to play with suitable rhythm and tempo. Famous composers and musicians, recognising the educational value of the Metrostyle, have specially indicated their interpretations, which you can reproduce by its aid. Thus you can base your own interpretation on a sure foundation. The Themodist accents the melody notes and relegates the notes of lesser importance to the position which the composer intended them to occupy. You have only to come and see the Pianola Piano to be convinced that it is the instrument for *you*. The Pianola Piano can be obtained for Cash or on Deferred Payments, and ordinary Pianos are taken in part exchange, full value being allowed.

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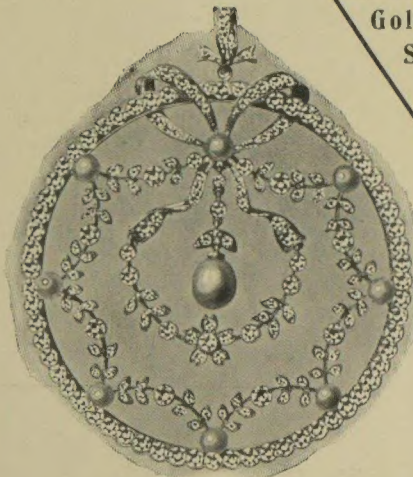
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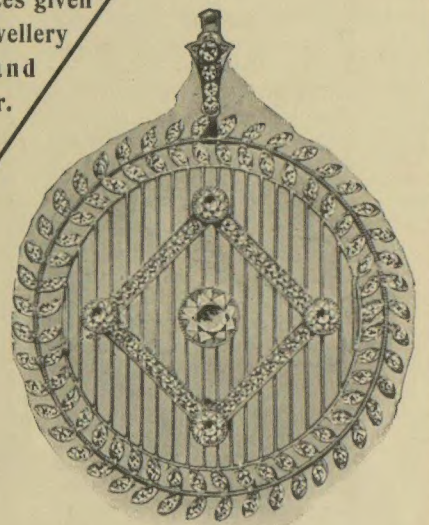
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The World's Best Aid to  
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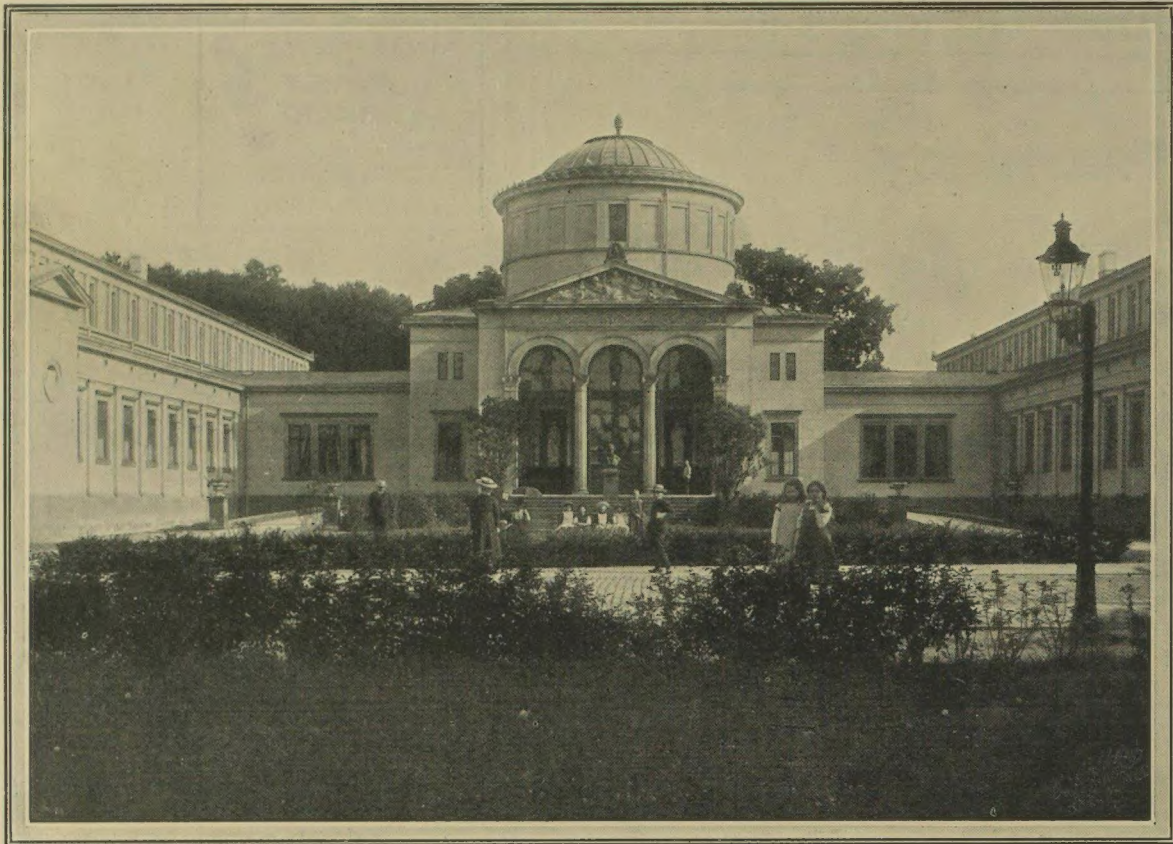
## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Aug. 5, 1908), with five codicils, of BARON SIR JOHN HENRY SCHRÖDER, Bt., of The Dell, near Windsor, head of the banking firm of Schröder and Sons, Leadenhall Street, who died on April 20, has been proved by Baron Rudolph Bruno Schröder, nephew, Charles A. Bingel, and Edward Percy Hollams, the value of the estate being £2,079,611. The testator gives £120,000 to his sisters; £25,000 to C. A. Bingel; £20,000 to Olga A. Schlusser; £25,000 to Evelina L. Bingel; £10,000 each to Evelina Dorothea Bingel and Alex Louisa Bingel; his interest in 145, Leadenhall Street and 4, Crosby Square to Baron R. B. Schröder; £10,000 to his godson Walter Henry Campbell; £10,000 to the children of William Schlusser and to the children of Frederick Schlusser; £5,000 to Vera Schlusser; £10,000 each to the German Industrial and Farm Colony and the German Hospital (Dalston); £5,000 to the German Orphan Asylum; £2,000 to the Deutsche Stadt and Seemann Mission; £1,000 each to the Windsor Royal General Dispensary, Princess Christian's Windsor District Nursing Fund, and the Royal Gardeners' Benevolent Institution; £500 to the Royal Gardeners' Orphan Fund; and other legacies. The residue is to be divided into four parts, one of which he leaves to his brother Baron William Henry von Schröder, one to his nephew Baron R. B. Schröder, one to Charles A. Bingel, and the remaining quarter, less a sum of 1,500,000 marks, to the children of his brother, Baron Charles Henry von Schröder. Baron Schröder bequeathed the chalice and paten or wafer-dish, which was discovered near Dolgelly, to his Majesty the King, to be disposed of for the public service as may be directed.

The will (dated July 9, 1909) of the RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM BRAMPTON GURDON, K.C.M.G., of Assington Hall, near Colchester, who died on May 31, has been proved by Edward Temple Gurdon, the value of the estate being £75,081. The testator gives £5,000 railway stock to John Norman Heathcote; £11,000 stock to his niece,

proved by his three sons, the value of the estate being £63,023, the whole of which goes to his children.

The will of MISS ELLEN BOVILL, of 23, The Boltons, South Kensington, and formerly of Hazeley House, Winchfield, who died on May 11, is now proved, the value of the property being £50,179. The testatrix gives the income from £21,000 to her sister Emily Robinson; £5,000 to her niece Magdalen Ellen Bovill; £2,000 to her nephew Anthony C. S. Bovill; £2,000 to her niece Rosa Mary Bovill; a few small legacies; and the residue to her brother Charles Arthur Bovill.



A FAMOUS GERMAN WATERING PLACE: BATH-HOUSE I. AT OEYNHAUSEN SPA.

One of the most delightful and accessible health resorts in Germany, Oeynhausen Spa, in Westphalia, is not so well known to English people as it deserves to be. It is beautifully situated on the river Werre, a tributary of the Weser, and is easily reached via Queenborough and Flushing (the best route), Dover and Calais or Ostend, or the Hook of Holland. There are five bath-houses for using the waters of the famous thermal springs. Bath-house I. was opened in 1855, the rough plans for it having been drawn by King Frederick William IV. of Prussia.

An illustrated booklet about this delightful watering-place is published by the Königliche Badeverwaltung, Oeynhausen Spa.

Amy Frances Stirling; £100 each to Horatio, Harry, and Philip Broke; £100 to his sister-in-law, Emily F., Baroness Cranworth; £500 to Charles Gilbert Heathcote; £50 to the Earl of Portsmouth; £500 to Philip Gurdon; and the residue to his nephew, Baron Cranworth.

The will (dated Dec. 13, 1907) of MR. THOMAS CREASER KELLOCK, of Totnes, Devon, solicitor, has been

land counties, Yorkshire, etc., and are joined at Helli-field or Carlisle by the Midland Lancashire expresses starting from Manchester (Victoria) and Liverpool (Exchange). The route passes through some of the most attractive portions of the United Kingdom. The company's illustrated information folder, P.F.I., will be sent free on application to any Midland station-master.

Bibendum is evidently going to be housed by the Michelin Tyre Company in a truly palatial dwelling in the Fulham Road. The site—an island site, by the way—has an area of more than 22,000 square feet, and possesses four frontages, so that there will be plenty of air, light, and space. Fulham Road, on which the principal frontage lies, is one of the greatest exits of London, and is easily accessible for all motorists. Doubtless, hundreds have already noticed Bibendum himself standing by the notice-board announcing the fact of the new site. The Michelin Tyre Company hopes to enter the new premises towards the end of the year.

Announcements regarding many improved train services are given in the Midland Company's August time-table. New morning and evening expresses run in each direction between St. Pancras and Glasgow, Edinburgh, and the Highlands. These trains serve directly, or by means of convenient connections, the principal towns in the Mid-

# ELLIMAN'S

## EMBROCATION



ROYAL for ANIMALS  
See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet.  
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE  
See the Elliman R.E.P. Booklet.  
Found enclosed with bottles of ELLIMAN'S.  
THE NAME IS ELLIMAN.

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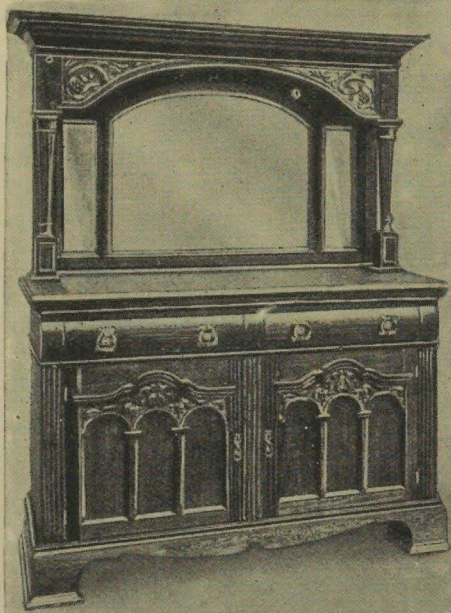
Rheumatism, Chronic  
Lumbago, Bronchitis,  
Sore Throat, Sprain,  
from Cold, Backache,  
Cold at the Chest, Bruises,  
Neuralgia, Slight Cuts,  
from Cold, Cramp,  
Soreness of the Limbs after exercise

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Ailments may in many instances be relieved or cured by following the instructions (illustrated) given in the Elliman E. F. A. Booklet 64 pages, found enclosed in the wrappers of all bottles of ELLIMAN'S price 1/-, 2/- & 3/6.

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The "Russell" Sideboard

## The "Russell" Sideboard 18 Guineas.

Deferred Payments or Discount for Cash.  
Carriage paid to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.  
Colonial and Foreign orders receive special attention

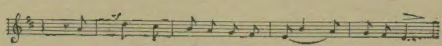
DESCRIPTION.—5 ft. wide, full width top, 22 inches back to front. Two barrel front Drawers, two Cupboards and Drawer Cellarette. Surmounted by full-length Cornice, nicely moulded, and supported by reeded columns. Three mirrors of best quality British bevelled plate glass.

Made in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany. The pure simplicity of carving and design make it as solid in appearance as the sound material and careful workmanship make it solid and lasting in wear. This Sideboard will add to the charm of any Dining Room.

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A preparation which is at once a charming perfume and a valuable deodoriser is a most desirable thing for the sickroom. "Crown" Lavender Salts possess this qualification: they purify the atmosphere and impregnate it with the sweet, fresh scent of lavender.

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THE  
"PIPE OF PEACE"  
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BRONCHIAL INHALER,  
the latest inventions of  
SIR HIRAM MAXIM**  
(The world-renowned Inventor of the Famous  
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There is a great demand from all parts of the world for the "Pipe of Peace," which is the name given by Sir Hiram Maxim to his new invention, an inhaler by which he has relieved his own Bronchitis and Throat troubles.

Sir Hiram undertook to supply 100 free sets of the apparatus to sufferers. No fewer than 7000 persons suffering from Bronchitis, Asthma, Throat and Nose affections asked to be included in the 100, the applicants ranging from a Duke to a poor woman in a London workhouse.

**Sir HIRAM MAXIM says—**

"I would not attach my name to any invention which I had not thoroughly tested and proved; and especially have I concerned myself in reference to these instruments for Inhalation, which I have so unreservedly recommended to those who suffer as I have suffered."

An Illustrated booklet has just been published giving the full history of these inventions. It also contains some valuable information on Hay Fever, Asthma, Nasal FREE Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, and most diseases of the Nose, Throat, Bronchi, and Lungs. All sufferers are invited to write at once for a free copy to Sir Hiram Maxim's sole licensees, Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons, Ltd., Dept. B, 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. The "Pipe of Peace" and the Maxim Inhaler can be purchased at all principal Stores, Chemists, &c., and at the 350 branches of Boots', Cash Chemists, throughout the United Kingdom; in all European Capitals, and in India and the Colonies; in Australasia, of Messrs. Elliott Bros., Ltd., Sydney, and Messrs. Felton Grimwade & Co., Melbourne. Depôts established in China and the Far East, also in North and South America and Canada.

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A wineglassful taken on arising

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- which is adjustable to any thickness of beard;
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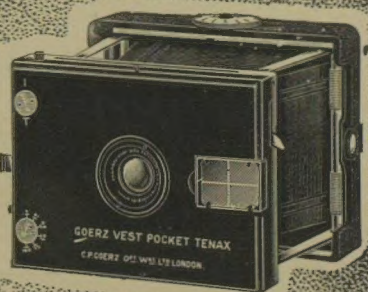
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**Dust some into your Boots!**



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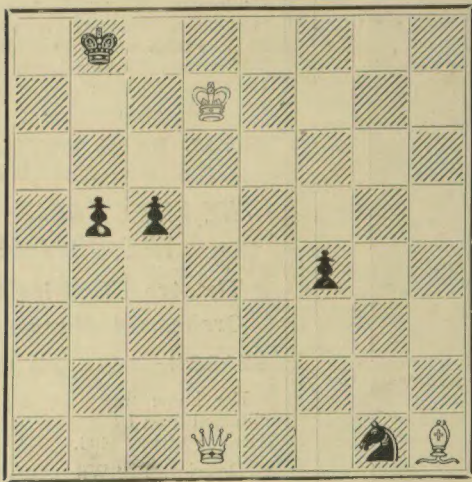
Sample Free on application to  
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## CHESS.

J SCHIEL.—The amended position to hand. We hope to publish it shortly.  
H R THOMPSON (Twickenham).—A correspondent has already drawn attention to the fact. "strange, there should such difference be 'twixt K R 4 and K R 5."  
S G WALTERS (Hove).—Presently.  
H J M.—Problem to hand, with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 3456.—By A. W. DANIEL.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3453.—By F R GITTINS.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K 5th Any move  
2. Mates  
1. Q to R 5th is another way.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3442 received from James H Weir (Townsville, Queensland) and J G (Valparaiso); of No. 3451 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.) and S Foster (Gibraltar); of No. 3452 from Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J B Camara (Madeira), C Barretto (Madrid), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3453 from Sorrento, J Murray, C Barretto, J W Waddington (Kendal), J D Tucker (Ilkley), R Bee (Melton Mowbray), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), E G Barlow (Bournemouth), Albert Wolff (Sutton), and J Thurnham (Tollington Park).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3451 received from L Schlu (Vienna), London McAdam (Storrington), Captain Challice, Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), P Daly (Brighton), Sorrento, J Cohn (Berlin), Hereford, J Green (Boulogne), R Worters (Canterbury), A G Headell (Winchelsea), T Turner (Brixton), C J Fisher (Eye), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J W Atkinson Wood (Manchester), J D Tucker, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), F R Pickering, J S Story (Matlock), F Rutter, R C Widdicombe (Saltash), R Murphy (Wexford), T R S (Lincoln Inn), J Isaacson (Liverpool), T Roberts (Hackney), M J Teesdale (Walton-on-the-Hill), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), H J M, Albert Wolff, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), E J Winter-Wood, R Summers (Northampton), J Churcher (Southampton), and H R Thompson.

## CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the International Tournament at Hamburg, between Messrs. MARSHALL and TARRASCH.  
(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Dr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q to B 3rd	B to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. P to Kt 5th	Q to K 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to B 2nd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to B 4th	21. Q to Kt 4th	Q R to K sq
5. Castles	Kt to B 3rd		
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 4th		
7. P takes Kt	P takes B		
8. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 3rd		
9. Kt to Kt 5th	Q to Q 4th		
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to B 4th		
11. Q Kt to K 4th	Castles Q R		

The position now reached is common to several openings—the Giuoco Piano, the Two Knights Defence, and the Scotch. The usual reply is B to Kt 3rd. For the text move we know of no authority, and it certainly leads to disaster as here played.

12. Kt takes Q B P takes Kt  
13. P to K Kt 4th Q to K 4th  
14. P takes P K R to Kt sq  
15. B to R 6th P to Q 6th  
16. P to Q B 3rd B to Q 3rd  
17. P to B 4th Q to Q 4th

A clever defence of the King's Pawn. If 22. R takes P, Q takes R; 23. Q takes Q, B to B 4th (ch), wins a Rook for a Pawn. But White has other resources.

22. R to K 4th P to Kt 4th  
23. P to Q R 4th

The attack cannot be resisted, and the weakness of Black Castling Q R is apparent. The King is cut off from all his forces, and must surrender. White is seen at his best in this game.

23. P to R 3rd P takes P  
24. P takes P P takes P  
25. K to Kt 2nd Kt to Q sq  
26. Q to B 3rd P to B 3rd  
27. R to Q 4th Q to Kt 3rd  
28. R takes Kt (ch) K takes R  
29. Q takes P Resigns

The following problem by V. CISAR (Bohemia) was awarded first prize in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney.

White: K at K R 6th, Q at Q sq, Kts at K B 6th and Q 6th, B at K B 2nd, Ps at Q 5th and K 5th.  
Black: K at K B 5th, R at K 2nd, Kts at Q Kt 6th and Q Kt 8th, Ps at K B 2nd, K R 4th and 5th, and Q R 6th.

Mate in three moves.

Honourable Mention in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* Tourney.—By T. KING-PARKS.

White: K at K sq, Q at K B 4th, B at Q B 3rd, Kt at Q Kt 4th, Ps at Q Kt 3rd, K Kt 3rd, K B 5th, and K 2nd.  
Black: K at Q B 4th, Kts at K sq and K R 2nd, Ps at K B 3rd, K 5th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 5th.

Mate in four moves.

Solutions of these fine problems will be acknowledged.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

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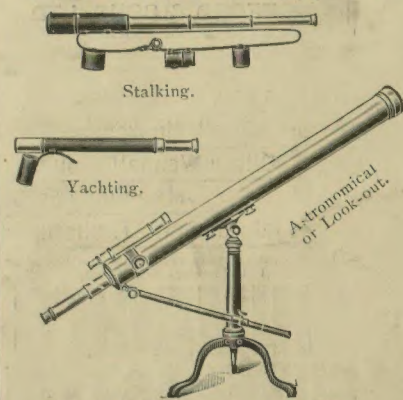
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